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Coins in China's History

by

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Published by the

Student Work Department of the Tientsin Hui Wen Academy

Tientsin, Hopeh, China

2nd Edition 1937

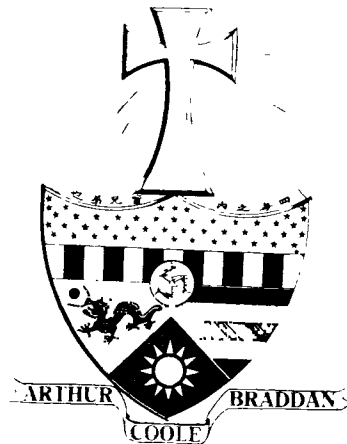
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Printed in China
by the
Chihli Press
Place Georges Clemenceau
at Rue de Paris
Tientsin

This Book is Dedicated to

My Father and Mother

Who helped me get a start with this hobby

and to

My Wife

who has patiently encouraged me in this work.

Foreword

An American, Mr. Arthur B. Coole (Ch'iu Wen-Ming in Chinese), the Treasurer of the Tientsin Hui Wen Academy and Head of the Commercial Department, is exceedingly interested in our country's ancient coins. For years he has collected coins of various kinds and he has types of most any kind of the sword or spade issues. He should be classed as a research scholar in this line.

Many of our nationals are now collecting postage stamps of different nations, while their interest in old coins is rather weak. Mr. Coole — altho a foreigner — has collected the old coins of our country and has written a book entitled, "Coins in China's History".

This work is not only of value as a reference on coins but it also contains a dynastic history of China. Thus we see that the author is not only an expert on coins but that he has a rich knowledge of our history, and has pushed the boundaries of this book far beyond coins. Is it not a shame that we (*Chinese*) have left this task undone ourselves?

My father, Yu-Kang, was also a great collector of coins, and following in his footsteps I am interested in numismatics. But in the early days we were unable to secure such a work of reference. Had we been able to secure such a book it would have been of invaluable help to us.

Mr. Coole's publication, "Coins in China's History", was first published last year and it was soon taken up by the many collectors eager to obtain such a reference book. And once they had the book they were delighted.

A revised and enlarged second edition is now being put through the press. I am confident that this edition will be sold out soon.

For these reasons I am glad to write this brief foreword.

Shih Hsiang-Tsai
of Ningpo, Chekiang

The Spring of
Ting Ch'ou (1937)

美籍邱文明先生為津門匯文中學商科主任兼會計雅愛吾國古泉收藏有年類別繁多刀布兩泉藝應有盡有洵稱極盡搜羅之能事

吾國邇多收藏各國郵花者於古泉興趣較之反弱邱先生以外籍學者而能收藏吾國古泉且著有 COINS IN CHINA'S HISTORY 不惟考証明確抑

且編附歷代帝王年表泉考而外復於吾國歷史亦深有研究豈僅為泉考對照已也國人對之其不深有愧乎

先君玉岡公喜集古泉余亦有同好第殊乏考証曩時設獲邱先生大著以為對照裨益豈淺鮮哉

邱先生所著 COINS IN CHINA'S HISTORY 去歲初版問世凡抱有同好者無不爭先購置備作參考為快今就初版再事增訂行將殺青度必不脛而走也無疑故樂為之序

丁丑春日浙鄞史表誠謹序



INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION

Starting a collection of Chinese coins in the first decade of the 20th Century I found that one of the greatest draw-backs was the placing of some of the coins in their proper historical setting. A coin would be secured and a grand hunt started to find out where it belonged. This hunt was often successful, but in numerous instances coins were put in the collection and described as, "Date and Source Unknown". And, in any case, the process of locating the place and date was often a matter of hours of work.

For years I have looked for an alphabetical list of coins that gave the date and place of origin of the various coins, but this search was fruitless. As this matter was running thru my mind about four years ago, trouble broke out in Tientsin and there was street fighting for days. The schools, of necessity, proclaimed an extended vacation. Leaden messengers were whizzing thru the air in the locality of the southern suburb of Tientsin. But, as the old saying goes, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." This vacation gave me the time to start making an alphabetical list of copper and brass coins, and from that time until now I have been spending my odd hours working on this combination numismatic and historical book.

In making the alphabetical list I took all of the coins that I had, plus those of the Thomas Henry Coole Collection (now at Baker University, Baldwin City, Kansas, U. S. A.) as a basis. Then, I went thru the Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart collection and on thru three Chinese works and one Japanese book, adding whatever coins they might have listed that were not in the above collections. Thus, I believe that I have a fairly complete list of coins, but there probably are still some to be found that are not in this list, and the author would welcome letters from any coin collectors giving the names of coins that might not be in this list. The Ku Ch'uan Hui (古泉匯) gives names of some coins that were said to be in existence, but its author had never heard of anyone actually possessing them. These names have not been added to this list.

One more thing that I missed (in all books that I have been able to locate on coins) was a historical chart of China which included the various minor kingdoms that were contemporary with some of the leading dynasties. The Chinese coin books list some coins according to kingdoms, but where was one to find when those kingdoms were in existence? Even the foreign historical works did not have such a chart, and so I set out to get this information. The last sixty odd pages are devoted to this historical chart, which shows each dynasty, or kingdom, in a separate color so that it can easily be visualized in the mind's eye. On each page there is a list of the coins issued at that time, the actual dates, the names of the emperors, and a brief historical sketch of Chinese and foreign history. It is hoped that this method of placing the coins in their proper historical setting will add interest to the collecting of Chinese coins.

Many of the younger generation have never seen a Ch'ing Dynasty dragon flag, or the revolutionary army flag, and yet these are depicted on many of the coppers still used in China. The five-bar flag of the Republic and the two newer flags are also shown on the coppers. For the interest of collectors these are printed in color on pages vii and viii.

Following this comes a write up of the origin of currency in China and a brief description of the various types of metallic coins made in China. A short numismatic glossary is also included to assist readers in their study of Chinese coin books, and six charts of various types aid in the locating of coins.

With the exception of the Ming Dynasty paper bill and the Kwang Hsü "serrate leaf" casting all illustrations in this book are in natural size and are taken directly from the coins themselves. I have chosen to use half-tone blocks instead of pen-and-ink sketch blocks as I believe that the picture of the actual coins is of more interest to the collectors. Thanks are due Mr. Tsui of the Tientsin Art Reproduction Works for his carefulness in making these half-tone blocks. In many cases

he had to put a thin layer of white powder on the coins to make the characters show up clearly. I also wish to thank Mr. Yen of the Pao Kwang Photo Supply Company for his work in photographing the silver coins, which refused to yield to direct half-tone work, and hence had to be photographed. In order to bring out the designs in contrast he had to hold the coins over a candle and smoke the whole surface, and then wipe off the smoke from the raised portions with a pencil eraser. Mention is being made of these methods of bringing out the coins so that others may benefit from our trials.

I wish to thank Mr. C. S. Liu, and Mr. James T. F. Wang of the Chihli Press for their efforts in printing this book. And I also wish to thank the linotypists, type-setters, printers and binders that have worked hard to do a good job. It is human nature to blame them when things go wrong, but I think that thanks are also due them for the excellent work and effort they have put forth, and so I want to say "hsieh-hsieh" to each one of them. I have enjoyed working with you men during the past few weeks.

Realizing that most collectors are in need of a book that is not too costly I have tried to include items that are of great value to the ordinary collector, but not to make the book so large that the cost will be prohibitive. Therefore, I have usually put in only one coin of each emperor, or one picture of each distinct type of coin. This permits of ease in locating the coins and yet does not include the numerous coins of the collection that could be put in. Annamese, Japanese and Korean coins that have been found in circulation in China have been included, and the silver coins of foreign origin have also been illustrated if they were definitely used as currency in China. Charms have been omitted as they come under another classification than currency.

In connection with the legends on the square holed coins the characters should read top-bottom-right-left unless specifically stated otherwise, and the dates are all A. D. unless specifically listed as being before Christ.

That I started to collect coins as a boy in Kutienhsien, Fukien was due to the fact that my father had a good collection and I started early with this hobby. During my years in school in America the collection naturally remained as it was, but since returning to China in 1924, and living in the north, I have had opportunities to add many new coins to my collection. My interest was further whetted in 1930 when father asked me, on his death-bed, to get new cards printed and remount his entire collection for presentation to Baker University. Working daily at the job it took me over a month to complete the mounting and labeling of the coins. The Thomas Henry Coole Collection of Chinese Coins is now on exhibit at Baker University, our Alma Mater.

I desire to express my thanks to the following people for their assistance in helping me with my collection, or their assistance in loaning materials needed to make this book:

Dr. Reno Backus, E. Shilston Box., Dr. Thomas H. Coole, Fan Shao-Han (范紹韓君), Abraham Heidal, His Excellency Y. L. Hwang (黃榮良君), Li Yin-Lai (李印來君), Liu Hsüan (劉璿君), Mary I. Jones, E. H. Lowry, Dr. Fred G. Scovell, T'sao Kuei-P'o (曹貴波君), Wang Hsüeh-Chou (王學洲君), Wang Yüan-Hsin (王遠馨君), and Wu Yü-Feng (吳玉豐君).

If this book will meet a need among collectors and be a cause of assisting others to get interested in this extremely fascinating hobby the time and effort spent in getting the materials organized and seeing the book thru the press will be well worth while.

Arthur B. Coole

Tientsin, China

April 17, 1936

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION

Less than a year ago the first edition of this book was placed on the market and the call for it has been increasing. Many letters of appreciation have been received and the author has happily enlarged his circle of unseen friends thru correspondence that has come from other collectors. He wishes to take this opportunity of thanking one and all for the letters, and also to thank the editors of various newspapers and scientific journals for their book reviews that have shown great appreciation of the efforts made to publish an all-around book on coins.

In the first edition the weakest point was in the section on silver coins. This has been considerably strengthened this time by the inclusion of more illustrations and a chart of silver dollars. This chart gives the place and date of minting and a brief description of the obverse and reverse sides of each dollar known to the author. Numbers are given to each one as a help in classifying a collection. Where the same design and legend are used on a silver dollar, or tael, and only the year of issue is different, the same number is used. This is not claimed to be a complete list of the dollars and taels minted, or used, in China. It is, however, a more complete list than any other the author has been able to secure, and should be of help in the making of a collection.

Some dollar-like medallions have been included in the list and shown in illustrations. Some may care to collect these and some may not. Medallions and special memorial issues not issued for wide circulation are listed as such to differentiate them from the actual silver pieces used as currency.

The number of illustrations of silver subsidiary coins has been increased, but no chart has been made out for these as yet because the author has not collected a sufficient amount of information on these coins to warrant the publishing of a list. If a third edition shall ever be printed it is hoped that a fairly complete list of subsidiary coins will be included.

Two illustrations of the obsolete Ch'ing Dynasty paper notes have been included in this book as sample types. The character of their make-up is interesting, especially when one notes that the value of each piece is written on the bill with the brush pen, instead of being printed thereon. The zig-zag brush marks at the side were drawn partly on the bill and partly on the stub from which the bill was detached. This was done as a check against forgery.

A few more type-illustrations of the bronze, copper and brass coins have been included and the names of a few more coins have been added to the alphabetical list.

Reference is made to a few books on Chinese coins in the bibliography at the end of this book. Each one has its own strong points. To one who is specializing in Chinese coins these would all be of value.

In addition to the names mentioned in the first edition I would like to express my thanks to the following people for their help, constructive criticism and corrections: Peter S. T. Shih (史襄哉君), E. G. Carpani, Ph. D., E. C. Zimmerman, B. C. Patterson, and Huo Feng-T'ung (霍鳳桐君).

Arthur B. Coole

Tientsin, China
March 24, 1937

Map of China Showing Provincial Divisions and Important Cities.



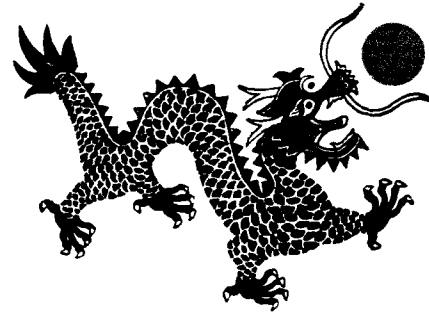
POSTAL NAMES & ABBREVIATIONS
OF THE PROVINCES OF CHINA

Chinese	English	Abb.
安徽	Anhwei	An.
察哈爾	Chahar	Cha.
浙江	Chekiang	Che.
福建	Fukien	Fu.
黑龍江	Heilungkiang	Hei.
河南	Honan	Ho.
河北	Hopeh	Hop.
湖南	Hunan	Hun.
湖北	Hupeh	Hup.
熱河	Jehol	Je.
甘肅	Kansu	Kan.
江西	Kiangsi	Ki.
江蘇	Kiangsu	Ku.
吉林	Kirin	Kir.
廣西	Kwangsi	Si.
廣東	Kwangtung	Tung.
貴州	Kweichow	Kwei.
遼寧	Liaoning	Liao.
寧夏	Ninghsia	Ning.
山西	Shansi	Sha.
山東	Shantung	Sung.
陝西	Shensi	She.
西康	Sikang	Kang.
新疆	Sinkiang	Sin.
綏遠	Suiyuan	Sui.
四川	Szechuan	Sze.
青海	Tsinghai	Tsing.
雲南	Yunnan	Yun.
蒙古	Mongolia (Mengku)	
西藏	Tibet (Hsitsang)	

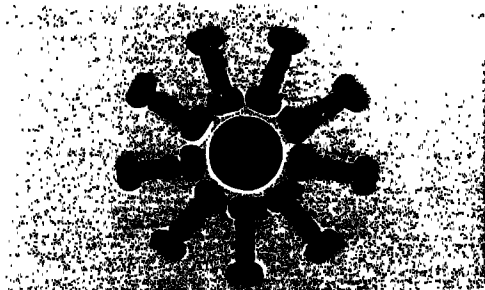
This sketch map is included in this second edition to help numismatists locate the place of origin of the various copper and silver pieces issued by the provinces. Many of these modern pieces have the name of the province of issue stamped on them either in raised or incused characters.

As one can readily see, by reference to the historical chart at the end of the book, China has seen many changes in its map thru the centuries. The territorial division shown above is that given by the national government of China with the capital now located at Nanking in Kiangsu Province. For a more detailed group of maps of the numerous dynasties and states reference may well be made to the, "Atlas of China" by Albert Herrmann Ph. D. of the University of Berlin (Harvard University Press, 1935).

FLAGS OF CHINA FOUND IN WHOLE, OR IN PART, ON
SOME METALLIC COINS



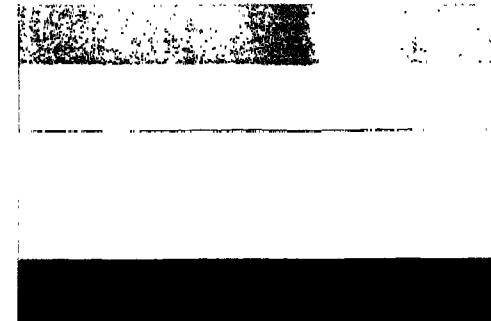
Dragon Flag of the Chinese Imperial Government
Ch'ing Dynasty
A. D. 1644-1911
龍 旗



Revolutionary Army Flag 1911-1912
陸 軍 旗

During the period of revolutionary days of 1911-1912 this flag was carried by the Chinese Army. The red stood for sacrifice and the black for an iron will.

The blue handles to the dumb-bells represented the Chinese people, while the eighteen heads stood for the original 18 provinces of China Proper.

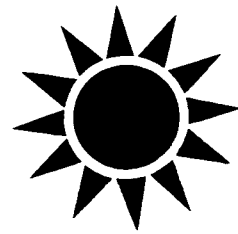


The First Flag of the Republic 1911-1927
五 色 旗

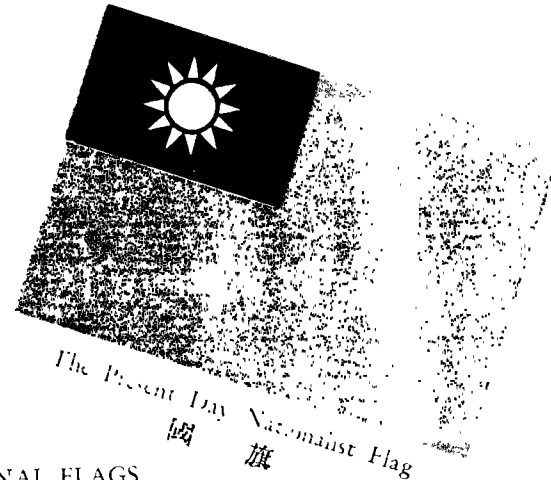
Altho it is said that the flag with the blue sky and white sun was chosen as the national emblem at least seven years before the revolution started, yet it was this five bar flag that became the first flag of the Republic. Each bar stood for a people that made up the Republic.

Color	People it Represented	
Red	漢	Han or Chinese.
Yellow	滿	Man for Manchu.
Blue	蒙	Meng for Mengku or Mongol.
White	回	Hui for Hui Hui or Mohammedans
Black	藏	Tsang for Hsitsang or Tibet.

FLAGS OF CHINA FOUND IN WHOLE, OR IN PART, ON
SOME METALLIC COINS



The Kuo Min Party Flag
黨 旗



The Present Day Nationalist Flag
國 旗

THE KUOMINTANG AND NATIONAL FLAGS

of the
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A description of these two flags is given by 范紹韓 Fan Shao-Han in his 黨義表解集 Tang I Piao Chieh Chi (1934). He states that the design of these flags was made by 陸皓東 Lu Hao-Tung and presented to the 興中會 Hsing Chung Society twenty years before the birth of the Republic.

When the 同盟會 Tung Meng Society was organized (seven years before the successful conclusion of the revolution) 孫文 Sun Wen (Sun Yat-Sen) announced that the national flag of the Republic would be the "Blue Sky and White Sun" emblem. But, during the early days of the Republic this flag was used as the naval flag (It only had nine rays at that time.) and the five-bar flag was the first national emblem.

It was in 1924 that the group in Canton agreed to adopt the "Blue Sky and White Sun" flag as the sign of the Kuomin Party and the Army, while the red field was added to it to make the National flag and the naval flag.

The Nationalists in their drive north from Kwangtung used this flag, and it became the flag of the nation in 1927. By this time it had taken on the full twelve rays.

Mr. Fan gives the following explanation of the flags:

The brilliant light is representative of the source of the people's material goods, health and prosperity. And as the sun shines on the good and evil without differentiation so the sun of the flag stands for democracy and equality within the country.

The twelve rays represent the duodenary group of characters in the sixty-year cycle (see page 12), and as these continually repeat their minor cycle every twelve years they are considered as going on without end. Thus it is that the twelve rays depict the fact that the sun shines on endlessly. And then the explanation is continued by the statement that just as the sun is the center of the celestial system, so it is that the theory of the Three Principles (as announced by Sun Yat-Sen) is the central factor in the world's governmental theories.

Each color also represents a definite meaning. The red stands for sacrifice, freedom, and citizenship, — or the Principle of Nationalism. The blue stands for justice, equality and democracy, or — the Principle of Democracy. The white represents purity, philanthropy and enjoyment, or — the Principle of Livelihood. The blue sky and white sun with a red field stands for party government.

THE ORIGIN OF CURRENCY IN CHINA

The history of China previous to the Chou Dynasty is considered as one of myths and legends, altho archeological excavations seem to prove that man was living in this region some 50,000 years ago. The historical period has at the most been limited to the last 4,000 years.

In the early days barter was the mode of exchange, as it was in other lands. During the Shang (or Yin) Dynasty and the early part of the Chou Dynasty we see the development of the bartering system and the introduction of various units of exchange that eventually led into a coinage system.

Throughout the centuries precious stones have held a certain place in the accumulation of wealth and in the exchange of goods. Grain of various kinds has also had a definite value in relation to other commodities. Then in China we find the use of tortoise shells and pearl oyster shells, and the still more interesting cowries. Cinnabar and quicksilver were used in the southern part of the country as mediums of exchange.

Brick tea was used for years as a unit of exchange and the State of Ch'i (7th Century B. C.) became famous as "the richest kingdom in the world" because of its trade in salt. This was made in cakes and had definite value for exchange in numerous nearby states.

Silk and hempen cloth, woven in definite sizes, was then used as mediums of exchange. And even after metallic currency came into being some states would revert to the use of cloth to get away from the counterfeiters.

Metal first appeared in unwrought form and later in the form of sycee or "shoes". (Herbert A. Giles says that the word "sycee" comes from the characters 細絲 Hsi Ssu, fine silk, which denoted that the silver ingots of this shape were pure enough to be drawn out—under heat—to fine threads like silk. Lacouperie claims that this statement is merely a fanciful script-etymological explanation and passes it up as such, but I am inclined to accept the theory of Giles in lieu of a more adequate explanation. We have other words in the English dictionary that have developed in such a manner from Chinese words.) This sycee took its form from the crucible in which it was melted, having a somewhat flat bottom and oval shape, the upper part having a larger circumference than the lower. As the metal was cooling a stamp was pressed down on the molten metal to give it the necessary markings. The pressure of this legend-bearing stamp raised the molten metal at the two ends, giving it the appearance which it has on being cooled. It looks something like the hull of a junk and was called "boats" by the early Dutch traders.

But now, returning once more to the pre-Christian era, we find the ancient peoples trading with their various metallic implements. Their spades were used and their swords and knives. Gradually small imitation implements were made in the various states and these were used as mediums of exchange. Thus we have an intermediate stage between real barter and real coins. This period started during the Chou Dynasty, or maybe even before that, but it extended down to the time of Wang Mang, the usurper of the Han throne (7-23 A. D.) who made new types of sword coins.

Round coins with a central round hole were probably issued between 660 and 336 B.C. and the square holed ones are supposed to have been made on and after B.C. 523.

The coins issued during the first 2,500 years were cast in molds made of various substances, such as: stone, bricks, earthenware, tamped clay, bronze and maybe iron in a few cases. They were cast singly, in pairs, or in clusters which remind one of the skeleton outline of the veins of a serrate leaf. Some numismatists see a definite similarity between the last mentioned type of molding coins and that system used by the Romans about 350 B. C. and think that there was probably a common origin—maybe a Chaldaeo-Elamite one. This would make an interesting study in itself.

The numerous variants in sizes of coins are sometimes accredited to counterfeiters who would use the original coins in the making of their molds. Lacouperie points out that the metal poured into the molds when hot would have a definite shrinkage when cooled. Thus, by using the coins as the molds for the molds we would see a minute reduction in size of the next issue, and so on, until there would be such a shrinkage in later issues that even the eye could easily detect a change in size. This

statement is most probably correct as history points out that in the case of a number of states they actually discontinued metallic currency and returned to silk or hempen cloth currency to rid themselves of the flood of counterfeited coins.

SWORD, or KNIFE, COINS

These coins were supposed to have been introduced along the Kiaochow Bay region of Shantung, and probably by traders from the South Seas. The merchants that coined them formed unions with peoples of other states so that they could use these coins in exchange. Monetary unions became more numerous with the passing of years. The State of Ch'i was one of the leading places in the making of sword coins. The Ch'i swords were more pointed than the Ming. During the reign of Hsien Feng (1851-1862) an imitation of the old short sword of Wang Wang's era was made.

SPADES

These were "tool coins" of the transitional period between barter and currency. They were made of bronze and had hollow handles when first issued. Later they were made from plates of bronze without the hollow handles. Their place of issue was limited to those states which were within the boundaries of the following modern provinces, or parts thereof: Shantung, Northern Kiangsu, Northern Honan, Hopei, Eastern Shensi and Shansi.

The so called "weight money" were types of Pu (Spade) with an inscription on them giving their weight.

Between 1851 and 1861 A. D. we have found two types of Pu coins issued in the name of Hsien Feng, and also one Sword type. Whether these were issued on some special occasion, or otherwise we do not know. These may be seen in the Thomas Henry Coole Collection at Baker University in Kansas.

ROUND BRONZE COINS

The Shu Ching (Part V. Section 27) tells us that Huan (Ring Money) were well known by 940 B. C., but that these coins were not accepted by the populace as freely as were those shaped like implements. The issues of 1032 and 523 B. C. were never popular.

The Ch'in and Han Dynasties introduced them as their official currency and from 221 B. C. onward we find them being used more and more, finally superceding all of the other types.

The earliest round coins did not bear an inscription according to authentic records. Later they had their weights stated on them, and still later the legends bore the geographical names of the place of issue. By the time of the T'angs the round coins had lost their weight and place names and bore the names of the rulers instead. From this time onward the characters became more and more like those used in recent times.

During the year 7 A. D. Wang Mang had the boy emperor (P'ing Ti) poisoned and then he usurped the throne. He declared the Han Dynasty coinage decrees null and void and proceeded to issue his own. There were numerous designs, some being round while others were sword shaped and still others like the earlier Pu coins. The latter two types were smaller than those of the Chou period. The sword type was the regular round coin with a square hole with a knife section attached to the bottom of it. The inscription — 刀 "I Tao" was placed on the "cash" end immediately above and below the central square hole. One of these sword coins had the — 刀 "I Tao" characters inlaid with gold.

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINAGE

Thruout the 19th Century most of the copper, brass or bronze coins issued in China were the cash with the square hole. During the time of Hsien Feng (1851-1862) the round cash were issued in various sizes. One of them was 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and worth 100 cash. This was a Fukien issue. Some of the large Hsien Feng coins were inscribed to be worth 1,000 cash, but even these were not as large as the Fukien 100 cash piece. Then there have been small sword and pu coins issued in the name of Hsien Feng that are similar in appearance to those issued by the usurper Han Wang-Mang A. D. 9-23.

Other emperors of the Ch'ing Dynasty had a few pieces issued that were larger than the average, but most of them were of the conventional size. In a few cases some very small ones were issued, but they were unpopular and so disappeared before long.

It was not until A. D. 1900 that China issued its first "coppers" (The term generally used to denote half-cent, full cent and two-cent pieces which were minted instead of cast. These are also known as five, ten, twenty, etc. cash pieces.) which have gradually displaced the "cash" as the smallest coin in general circulation. The honor of being the first place to make coppers goes to Kwangtung Province where the Mint (started in 1889, first coined silver dollars) struck off the specimens of coins that were unexcelled for the next quarter of a century. These had the dragon insignia in the center with the English inscription, "Kwangtung. One Cent." on the obverse. The reverse had Manchu and Chinese inscription, with this noteworthy one: 每百枚換一元 Mei Pai Mei Huan I Yuan (Every hundred "mei" to be exchanged for one dollar.) Within a short time the English "One Cent." was changed to "Ten Cash", and this was the prevailing inscription for the rest of the Ch'ing Dynasty issues.

Previous to 1905 these coppers were often passed at eighty to the dollar because they were at a premium. As the other provinces saw that this was a chance to make good returns on the money invested they ordered minting machinery from abroad and began to make coppers in large quantities. The result has been that they have flooded the market and instead of exchanging at the par value of 100 to the dollar they have gone up in some provinces to as high as almost 600 to the dollar.

Several reform measures were passed to regulate and control the making of coppers, but one enactment after another went into the discard. The minting was left to the provincial governments, and even within one province some officers would open competing mints with the official one.

INGOTS AND COWRIES

The Cowries were a beautiful small shell, scarcely an inch long. The rounded surface is straw or light brown in color and this gradually tapers off to a white on the inside of the shell. These were used as coins in the early days, and they sometimes had flat pieces of wood attached to the under side. These were sometimes notched to indicate the value.

The 蟻鼻 "I Pi" or Ant Nose coins usually ran a little under an inch in length. Lacouperie lists two of them as being inscribed 半兩 "Pan Liang" (Half Ounce) and others with other figures on them. They have also been dubbed 鬼頭錢 "Kuei T'ou Ch'ien" (Devil's Head Coin) for the likeness of the figure on the oval faced coin to that of a devil. Lockhart is of the opinion that the Ku Ch'uan Hui is right when it classes these with charms, because they were used in graves to ward off ants.

It is interesting to note the striking similarity between these Chinese Ant Nose Coins of the State of Ch'u (6th Century B. C.) and coins issued by the Greek-Asiatic settlements between B. C. 700 and 480. The electron coins of Lydia and a coin issued in Miletus, Ionia are distinctly similar. One of the Lydian issues having a face on it (that is more perfectly done than the face on the Chinese I-Pi) reminds one very much of the coin from Ch'u, except that the face is made in the horizontal position, while the Ant Nose face is in a vertical position.

With this one exception, the earlier coins of China and those of European origin do not show signs of similarity.

SILVER COINS IN CHINA'S HISTORY

SILVER DOLLARS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

The first Spanish dollar was minted in 1497. In the early part of the 16th Century it was introduced into China by the Spaniards who had their trade base in the Philippine Islands. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the British East India Company paid for the tea they purchased in Canton with the Spanish dollars, and during the days of the American clipper ships the same medium of exchange was used by the American traders.

The Spanish dollars used along the coast of China and up the Yangtze River during the latter part of the 18th Century and the whole of the 19th Century were known as Carolus dollars because they bore either the bust of Charles III (1772-1788 A. D.) or that of Charles IV (1788-1808 A. D.). The silver pieces became very common in China and were accepted as the standard by the banks. They were actually minted in Mexico, which at that time was a Spanish colony.

Counterfeit dollars were made by Chinese silversmiths, and the silver content of these coins was lowered. Therefore, it became a custom to impress a character on the coin by the use of an iron or steel die. Some of the dollars were actually cup-shaped from the number of "chop marks" they had on them, and new coins without a "chop" on them were looked on with suspicion. It was taken for granted that the more "chops" a dollar had on it the better guarantee that it was a genuine dollar. This practice was still being carried on during the early years of the 20th Century. These "Chop Dollars" were accepted at face value.

During the latter half of the 19th Century the Carolus dollars began to be scarce and were at a premium in China. There was a different value for various types of dollars in the early part of the 20th Century, with the Carolus dollars always well up in value.

Other South American countries, especially Bolivia, Chile and Peru, made silver dollars which found their way to China. Because of the fact that these often bore more alloy than they were said to have they met with opposition on the part of the public, and were never in such favor as the Carolus coins.

The Congress of the United States of America passed an Act in 1873 to have special silver dollars coined for use in the Far East. This Act was urged by the silver mining states in order to provide an outlet for the silver being mined. These dollars became known as the American Trade dollars, and because of their silver content being $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain more than the Mexican dollar they immediately became popular in Indo-China, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and the important ports of China. For a period they began to threaten the Mexican dollar on the market, but due to two main causes they went out of existence. The first was that the value of silver changed in relation to the American gold dollar and made these coins worth more than the actual paper and silver dollars used in the homeland, hence they began to be returned to the States. Altho they were not recognized as legal tender in the United States they had the words, "United States of America" printed on them and so they were passed and accepted in common use. The fact was that the standard American dollar was guaranteed to be of par value with the gold dollar by the government of the United States of America, but intrinsically it was worth less than the trade dollar issued by the same government and in the same mints. This anomaly was stopped by a decree of the Treasury Department which ordered the mints to stop making the "Trade Dollar". The Trade Dollars in circulation in the home land were redeemed at par for a period of six months in order to retract them and remint them into the Standard dollar.

The second reason for their disappearance in the Far East was that due to their silver content being greater than those of other coins the silversmiths melted them and used them in their manufactures. Over twenty-eight million Trade dollars of the thirty-six million minted were never returned to the United States. They disappeared from the market.

The Saigon dollar (Piastre de Commerce) was issued by the French in Indo-China (1879) to try and displace the American Trade dollar and the Mexican dollar. It was made with the same finess and weight as the American Trade dollar, and ended in the same melting pot as did the American dollars due to its higher content of silver than the Mexican dollar. To overcome this matter a new Saigon dollar was minted in 1895 containing three grains less of the pure silver. This new coin did drive the Mexican dollar out of Indo-China and the Chinese in Yunnan accepted it as legal currency.

The Japanese had difficulty at first in minting a coin suitable to drive the Mexican dollar off its own market. The first few attempts ended in failure, but they finally minted a Yen that accomplished its purpose and extended its sway into the southern part of the Three Eastern Provinces of China. In the early 90's of the last century it was used extensively in Malaya, Indo-China, Korea and China.

The Hong Kong government issued about two million silver dollars, with the idea of ousting the Mexican dollars. After trying for two years to do this and failing it sold the machinery to the Japanese government and stopped minting the dollars in 1868. The main cause of this failure was the fact that these dollars contained about 3 grains less of pure silver than did the Mexican dollar and the Chinese population did not accept them at par.

In 1893 the British government minted silver dollars in India with the same silver content as the 1866 Hong Kong issue. These dollars spread throughout the East, becoming very popular in North China especially during the decade previous to the Republic.

Other dollars used in the early part of the 20th Century in China were the Spanish Philippine and the American Philippine ones. The Straits Settlements dollar and the Maria Theresa Thaler were also used somewhat.

When Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821 it stopped minting the Spanish dollars. In 1824 it started to make its own. This issue with the spread-winged eagle holding a serpent in its beak while standing on a cactus has become known throughout the two American continents and all over southern and eastern Asia. It started to arrive in China in 1854 and until the period of the Republic it was the most widely circulated dollar in China. It held its sway because of its unaltering quality.

SILVER DOLLARS OF CHINESE ORIGIN

In 1792 the "Bureau of Curiosities" in Lahsa, Tibet (Outer-territory of China) issued a silver dollar with the bust of the Panchen Lama on the obverse. On the reverse was a prayer-wheel surrounded by a ring and four crown-like objects, and the characters 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung in Chinese and Tibetan.

The Fukien provincial government issued a silver coin approximately the same size as the Carolus dollar in 1838. The obverse had the portrait of Lao Shou Hsing (God of Longevity) on it and the reverse a three-legged vase. Within a few years this had depreciated in weight and went out of existence. The coin was actually minted in Formosa.

In 1844 the Fukien provincial government issued another silver coin at Changchow (now Lungki) with only characters on it. This issue soon deteriorated and went out of circulation.

Chang Chi-Tung, the Viceroy of Kwangtung petitioned the throne in 1887 to grant permission for his provincial government to issue silver dollars bearing the dragon design. Permission was granted and he started to mint dragon dollars in 1889, and the following year they were put on the market.

Within the next few years other provinces issued dragon dollars with their name inscribed thereon. This tended to check the circulation and caused a lack of uniformity in the dollars. The result was not the forcing of the Mexican dollar off the market as was at first planned, but rather the strengthening of that foreign coin in the land. The populace hoarded the Mexican dollars because of their high silver value.

Beside the provincial issues there was a dollar issued by the government with two dragons on the obverse and the Chinese and English inscription for "One Dollar". On the reverse was the inscription 大清帝國 (Ta Ch'ing Ti Kuo) "Great Ch'ing Imperial Country". The various mints that issued dragon dollars were:

Anhwei	Kirin	Szechuan
Fengtien	Kwangtung	Szechuan Military Government
Fengtien Machine Factory	Manchuria	Tai Ch'ing
Hupei	Peiyang Branch	Tientsin Central
Kiangnan	Peiyang Machine Factory	Yunnan

In May 1910 (2nd year of Hsüan T'ung) a new standard dollar was ordered by the imperial court. The head Mint at Tientsin made the steel dies and by July 1911 the Wuchang and Nanking mints were making a supply. By October the revolution was under way and these new coins were used to pay the troops.

During the first half of 1912 the Nanking and Wuchang Mints were still striking off the imperial dollars, but then new dollars came into being. These were inscribed K'ai Kuo Chi Nien Pi (Opening the Country Memorial Coin.) Some of them had the bust of Sun Yat Sen and some pictured General Li Yuan-Hung. In Szechuan they issued one with a large Han on the obverse (That character stands for the actual Chinese people, as opposed to those of other origins within the country.)

The Tientsin Mint issued a dollar in 1914 with the portrait of Yuan Shih-K'ai in his full military regalia and plumed hat, with no inscription on the obverse. The reverse was inscribed Chung Hua Min Kuo Kung Ho Chi Nien Pi ("Middle Flowery Citizens' Country Collectively United Memorial Coin" or simply "In Memory of the Union of the Republic of China.") in the upper half of a circle with the words "ONE DOLLAR" in English in the lower half. In the Center was a simple wreath of wheat within which was the inscription 壹圓 One Yuan.

These special coins did not have a wide circulation as the number issued were limited, and they were generally taken up as souvenirs and collected by numismatists. The Szechuan issue of the large Han dollars had a good circulation in that province.

It was not until the third year of the Republic that the standard Yuan Shih-K'ai dollars were minted. They were put on the market on Christmas eve 1914. These coins, designed by Giorgi at the Tientsin Mint, had no English inscription on them. The first issue merely had the left profile of Yuan Shih-K'ai (hatless this time) on it with the inscription (in reverse order according to the Western way of reading) which stood for, "Made in the Third Year of the Republic". On the reverse side was a large wreath of wheat and the characters 壹圓 (One Yuan) inscribed in the center. Later issues merely changed the number of the year to 8th, 9th and 10th respectively.

These coins, known generally as the Yuan Shih-K'ai dollars, were of high silver content and were immediately accepted by the people. The government melted many of the dragon and Mexican dollars and reminted them in the form of the Yuan Shih-K'ai dollar. Eventually these became the commonest dollars in circulation.

A few gold coins were issued, but none of them reached great popularity and they were limited in numbers.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS

The first silver subsidiary coins struck in China were minted by the Canton Mint in 1890. The public gladly accepted these new pieces and they became very popular; so popular, in fact, that the other provinces began to issue subsidiary coins also. The making of these coins was profitable to the provincial governments and reliable authorities claim that at times the Mints were rented out to the highest bidder for a period of time. Other Mints were controlled by the provincial military authorities who used them to make profit for the paying of their troops. Due to these factors there was a wide disparity in the various issues and the people soon found out that the finesse of these coins was not what they were supposed to be, and they dropped in monetary value. While they were supposed to represent 1/20, 1/10, 1/5 and 1/2 of a silver yuan they were not accepted at face value. Each issue had its own value and they often depreciated with years. To add to this there were forgeries. In short, the subsidiary coinage in China has had a tempestuous history.

During the period from 1890 to the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty the subsidiary coins of the various provinces were of the dragon type. Just how many different types were issued is problematical as there has been no official record kept of all of the issues. Nearly all of the Mints issued ten and twenty-cent pieces, and four of them issued 50-cent pieces.

Probably the first subsidiary coins issued during the Republic were the Fukien 20c pieces. These were first issued prior to March 1912. The central motif in one of them was a nine-pointed star (the insignia of the republican forces) and the other one had the new military, national and naval emblems grouped together, each on its own staff. They were inscribed 庫平一錢四分四厘 K'u P'ing I Ch'ien Ssu Fen Ssu Li (or Treasury weight of 1 ch'ien, 4 fen and 4 li). They were also inscribed, 中華元寶 Chung Hua Yuan Pao, and the 9 pointed star issue also had 福建督都府造 (Made in the Prefecture of the Fukien Tutu) while the group flag issue had 福建銀幣廠造 (Made in the Fukien Silver Mint) inscribed thereon.

The Szechuan half-dollar, twenty-cent and ten-cent pieces came along a close second. They are known for their large 漢 Han character inscribed in relief in the old style chuan character (seal script).

Following this came the Kwangtung twenty and ten-cent pieces known for their large "20" and "10" legend, which occupies the central part of the obverse side of the coins.

At a later period the Tientsin Mint officially issued a series of three subsidiary coins in the values of 中元 Chung Yuan (1/2 dollar), 二角 Er Chiao (20 c) and 一角 I Chiao (10c). These all had the head of Yuan Shih-K'ai on them, and were issued as national currency, being passed at face value (i.e. definite fractional parts of the dollar). Eventually these met the same fate as previous issues and were discounted on the market.

NICKEL SUBSIDIARY COINS ARE NEW ARRIVALS

In February 1936 the National Government at Nanking ordered the National Mint at Shanghai to send the new subsidiary coins to the banks for use. These coins are an innovation for China as they are made of nickel, and include 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent pieces. The obverse side has the portrait of Sun Yat-Sen and the reverse has a model of an early spade coin with two characters inscribed within the outline shape of the Pu coin. These may be used as legal tender for payment up to \$20.00.

LEAD COINS

Lead was seldom used for coins, because of its soft texture. The Ku Ch'uan Hui mentions that 宣帝 Hsüan Ti (579 A. D.) of the Northern Chou Dynasty issued a lead coin, probably being the first one to use this metal for coinage purposes.

The author has an imitation cowry made of lead which has been dug up from the ground, but as to its age he is uncertain.

IRON COINS

Iron has been used for coins in a few cases, but it never proved popular and usually was replaced within a short time. The Chinese people never took to token coins, but gladly welcomed coins with a real intrinsic value.

During the Posterior Han Dynasty a rebel captured the territory now known as Szechuan and set himself up as 白帝 Pai Ti. Iron coins were cast and used within his realm.

In 525 A. D., under the Liangs, iron coins are said to have been so common that they had to use carts to haul them from place to place.

In the Sung Dynasty iron coins were issued by the emperor 徽宗 Hui Tsung with the legends 大觀通寶 Ta Kuan T'ung Pao (1107-1110 A. D.) and 正和通寶 Cheng To T'ung Pao (1111-1118 A. D.) The former was in ordinary script, while the latter was in modified seal script.

During the reign of 乾隆 Ch'ien-Lung of the Ch'ing Dynasty iron coins were issued in Fukien, while 咸豐 Hsien-Feng (1851-1861) was hard put to it to find copper enough to make coins, especially during the T'ai P'ing Rebellion. He issued a number of iron pieces, but the people made so much trouble about using them that they were finally replaced.

GOLD COINS

For centuries the people of China have used gold as a method of hoarding their wealth, but from a monetary standpoint it has been little used. Gold ingots and bars have been used for years as a medium of exchange, but it has only been made into coins in a few instances, and then mainly as a token, medallion, or souvenir. A list of those issued in recent years is given in the table of, "Types of Metallic Mediums of Exchange and Dates of Issue".

The one case where they are said to have been issued in quantities so that they could be used as currency was in Yunnan in 1919 and 1920. In the other places the issues were so limited that they were all taken up by numismatists and souvenir collectors.

A SHORT NUMISMATIC GLOSSARY FOR CHINESE COINS

The ordinary dictionary definition of characters does not always fit the numismatist's vocabulary and so the following definitions are being given for a number of characters. These are based on usage among numismatists.

The dictionary definitions are given in heavy face type.

It is not claimed to be a complete list, but contains some expressions which are commonly found in Chinese books on coins.

Characters	Romanization	DEFINITIONS OR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMISMATIC MEANING.
鍬	Ch'an	Shovel; to shovel. As the early copper coinage developed from small shovels and spades the term has come to mean a spade shaped coin.
乘馬	Ch'eng Ma	To ride, mount, or drive: Horse. Denotes the ancient coin made in the shape of a saddle, with its weight value and place of coining stamped on it.
繼	Chi	Connect, hereditary. Cash with holes in the center were strung on strings, hence this word for "connect" resulted in the character meaning a string of 1,000 cash.
角	Chiao	Angle, corner. Any sharp protuberance from the edge of a coin. A dime, or 1/10 of a dollar.
橋幣	Ch'iao Pi	Bridge and Money. Name applied to a flat semi-annular copper piece resembling a musical instrument that was used in the days when coins were just beginning to be made.
錢	Ch'ien	Coin, cash, money. The left half of this character is 金 chin which is described separately. The right half is made of two 戈 ke (spears), which were used to dig up the gold in the earth. Later on hoes were used to dig with and so this character first meant "hoe". Then, when the spade money was made it was applied to that type of coin. Gradually it meant all coins, and more recently it is only applied by numismatists to the round coin as opposed to all other types.
金	Chin	Gold, precious. This character is made up of three things. On top is the character 今 chin (now, present) and under it 土 t'u (earth). In the t'u you will note two strokes of the pen denoting gold in the earth. Thus you have two nuggets of gold at the present time in the earth, or your character for "gold". The idea has changed in recent years to make this character mean metal of any kind, and it is so used in connection with coins.
琴幣	Ch'in Pi	Musical instrument: Coin. Another name for Ch'iao Pi.
周郭	Chou Kuo	Completely: Second wall of a city. The entire raised edge of a coin.
柱	Chu	Post, pillar. A raised dot, or small sunken ring on the field of the coin which makes it appear like a pillar arising from the coin.
鑄	Chu	To cast. A cast coin as opposed to a minted coin.
銖	Chu	Farthings, Coppers, Trifles. Dictionary pronunciation is "shu," but modern usage is "chu," hence we give the "Wu Chu" pronunciation instead of "Wu Shu" for coins with the 五銖 characters.
出綫	Ch'u Hsien	Out, to spring from: Thread. Raised lines radiating from the corners of the square holes.
泉	Ch'üan	Source, spring of water, money. Originally used to denote money coming in as opposed to that going out. Used now only in relation to ancient money.
重寶	Chung Pao	Heavy: Precious. Used sometimes in the legend of coins in place of "t'ung pao", and expresses weight value.
中圓	Chung Yüan	Middle: sphere, dollar. A half-dollar piece.
好	Hao	Good, friendly. Used to mean the central hole in a cash. Humorously, who wouldn't say that the hole was a friend in need, because through it the cash can be strung and therefore carried easily.

星	Hsing	Star, dot, least bit. Used the same as “chu” to denote a raised dot on the field of a coin
鏐	Huan	Ring, a weight. A flat ring coin, the central hole of which has a wider diameter than the width of the metallic ring. Ancient weight 6 ² ½ liang (8 ¹ ½ ounces) but later on only 48 100 tael.
銀	Huan	Ring, a weight. A flat ring coin in which the diameter of the central hole is equal to the width of the metallic ring.
貨	Huo	Goods, wares. The upper part of this character is 化 hua (to change, transform) and the lower part is 貝 pei (shell, pearl, precious). Therefore, a precious thing used to exchange. If it was not for sale it would not be huo , or wares. From this it was used at the time of Wang Mang as a term for coins used in exchange.
肉	Jou	Flesh, fleshly. An expression used to denote the metallic field of the coin as opposed to the central hole and raised edge.
凸	Ku	In relief. The raised portions of the coin.
貫	Kuan	String of Cash. A string of cash, usually 1,000. This term was used on the Ming Dynasty paper bills.
龜殼	Kuei Ch'üeh	Tortoise. Shell. In the early days tortoise shells were made into the form of money and used as such.
郭	Kuo	The 2nd wall of a city. Thus, the raised edge of coins.
枚	Mei	A shrub, a cane. A copper or brass coin equal to ten cash. A “copper”.
面	Mien	Face, side, honor. The honor side of the coin, or obverse.
半月	Pan Yüeh	Half Moon. Crescent shaped protuberance, on the field of a cash.
旁	P'ang	Side. To the left or right of the central hole.
貝	Pei	Shell, pearl, precious. A beautiful shell, scarcely an inch long. It is straw colored on top and shades off to white below. Used as a coin in the early days. Cowry.
背	Pei	Back. The reverse or back of the coin.
幣	Pi	Piece of silk, present. This is now used as a general term for money of any type, metallic or paper, as opposed to 錢 ch'ien which now only refers to round metallic coins, strictly speaking. The paper money now being issued by the Central Government in lieu of silver is known as 國幣 Kuo Pi (Government Money).
布	Pu	Cotton cloth, arrange. When cloth was first used as money this term was naturally used. Later, when metal plates were cut out for monetary use the term was transmitted to them. Now, generally applied to the ancient spade money.
銖	Shu	(See Chu).
刀	Tao	Knife, sword, a coin. Term accepted by usage to mean only the old sword shaped coin.
銅板	T'ung Pan	Copper, brass: Plate, board. Literally a copper plate. As “coppers” were stamped from sheet copper the name has come to mean one “copper.”
通寶	T'ung Pao	Go through, percieve. Precious. Found on the legend of many coins. It means “universal currency”, or “to be passed everywhere for face value.”
銅子	T'ung Tze	Same as T'ung Pan.
凹	Wa	Hollow, cavity. Pertains to the indented portions of coin.
文	Wen	Veins, elegant, literary. A brass or copper “cash.”
陽文	Yang Wen	The superior of the dual powers. Literary. Used by numismatists to mean characters in relief on the coin.
陰文	Yin Wen	The inferior of the dual powers. Literary. Sunken or incused characters.
圓	Yüan	Circular, sphere, to interpret, a dollar. A silver or paper dollar.

NUMERALS FOUND ON COINS

The following numerals, and signs for same, have been found on Chinese coins or in books pertaining to them. Numerals are sometimes used to denote the value of the coin, sometimes the weight, and at other times to give the year of reign in which were issued.

"Arabic"		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Present day		一 I	二 Er	三 San	四 Ssu	五 Wu	六 Liu	七 Ch'i	八 Pa	九 Chiu	十 Shih		
Denary Cycle	干	甲 Chia	乙 I	丙 Ping	丁 Ting	戊 Wu	己 Chi	庚 Keng	辛 Hsin	壬 Jen	癸 Kuei		
Duodenary Cycle	支	子 Tze	丑 Ch'ou	寅 Yin	卯 Mao	辰 Ch'en	巳 Sze	午 Wu	未 Wei	申 Shen	酉 Yü	戌 Hsu	亥 Hai
Pre-Christian Era		Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ	Ⅹ	Ⅷ	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	十		
" " "		一	二	三	三								
Wang Mang (Han Usurper)		一	二	三	三	Ⅹ	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ	十		
Present Day (Commercial)		Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅹ	Ⅷ	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ	十		
Present Day (Official)		壹	貳	叁	肆	伍	陸	柒	捌	玖	拾		

WEIGHTS USED FOR THE EARLY COINS

The weights used by the various states in the early history of China varied, and Chinese authors on the early coins differ as to their weights. Without giving even a theoretical approximation of these weights in modern terms we will merely state the value of each as compared to the others.

錢	Huan	Imperial Standard	分	Fen	1/9 of a Yuan
銖	Lieh	1/2 of a Huan	兩	Liang	1/2 of a Chin or 24 Chu.
金 or 斤	Chin	1/2 of a Lieh (Kin)	鎰	Tse	1/2 of a Liang, or 2 Hua, or 12 Chu.
員	Yüan	1/10 of a Huan	化	Hua	1/2 of a Tse, or 1/4 Liang, or 6 Chu.
銖	Chin	1/10 of a 斤 Chin	銖	Chu	Smallest Unit.
	鈞	Chün	34	Chin	
	石	Shih	4	Chün or 120 斤 Chin.	

TELLING THE DATE OF SOME MODERN COINS

Some of the modern coins, and especially those of the Ch'ing Dynasty, have the year of their issue inscribed on the reverse side of the coin in the form of two characters. These come from the sexagenary cycle (The present cycle is the 77th since they used this system) which uses the "Ten Celestial Stems" and "Twelve Earthly Branches". The following table will assist in telling these dates. Each year has two characters. Each vertical column has the one stem (that shown at the top), while the 12 branches run consecutively on the horizontal columns, each character being repeated five times during the sixty year period.

The Ten Celestial Stems										12 EARTHLY BRANCHES	THE YEAR OF THE
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	子 Tze	鼠 Shu Rat
甲 Chia	乙 I	丙 Ping	丁 Ting	戊 Wu	己 Chi	庚 Keng	辛 Hsin	壬 Jen	癸 Kuei	丑 Ch'ou	牛 Niu Ox
子 1864 1924	丑 1865 1925	寅 1866 1926	卯 1867 1927	辰 1868 1928	巳 1869 1929	午 1870 1930	未 1871 1931	申 1872 1932	酉 1873 1933	寅 Yin	虎 Hu Tiger
戌 1874 1934	亥 1875 1935	子 1876 1936	丑 1877 1937	寅 1878 1938	卯 1879 1939	辰 1880 1940	巳 1881 1941	午 1882 1942	未 1883 1943	卯 Mao	兔 T'u Hare
申 1884 1944	酉 1885 1945	戌 1886 1946	亥 1887 1947	子 1888 1948	丑 1889 1949	寅 1890 1950	卯 1891 1951	辰 1892 1952	巳 1893 1953	辰 Ch'en	龍 Lung Dragon
午 1894 1954	未 1895 1955	申 1896 1956	酉 1897 1957	戌 1898 1958	亥 1899 1900	子 1900 1960	丑 1901 1961	寅 1902 1962	卯 1903 1963	巳 Sze	蛇 She Snake
辰 1904 1964	巳 1905 1965	午 1906 1966	未 1907 1967	申 1908 1968	酉 1909 1969	戌 1910 1970	亥 1911 1971	子 1912 1972	丑 1913 1973	午 Wu	馬 Ma Horse
寅 1914 1974	卯 1915 1975	辰 1916 1976	巳 1917 1977	午 1918 1978	未 1919 1979	申 1920 1980	酉 1921 1981	戌 1922 1982	亥 1923 1983	未 Wei	羊 Yang Sheep
										申 Shen	猴 Hou Monkey
										酉 Yu	雞 Chi Fowl
										戌 Hsü	狗 Kou Dog
										亥 Hai	猪 Chu Pig

Beside the twelve earthly stems there is a list of twelve animals which represent these twelve stems. They are given in the table to the right with the English name below the Romanization of the characters. Thus 1937 is the 丁丑 Ting Ch'ou year, or the year of the 牛 Niu (Ox).

A CHART SHOWING THE TYPES OF COPPERS MINTED BY THE VARIOUS PROVINCES†

PROVINCE or BUREAU OF ISSUE			Regular Provincial					Ta Ch'ing Ti Kuo Series					Issues during the Republic									
			Cash*					Cash*					Cash*									
			20	10	5	2	1	20	10	5	2	1	200	100	50	20	10	5	2	1		
安徽	徽	Anhwei	x	x	x			x	x													
浙江	江	Chekiang	x	x				x	x	x	x											
直隸 (河北)	直隸 (河北)	Chihli (Hopei)						x	x	x		x										
江西	江	Tsingkiang, Kiangsi		x					x													
奉天	遼	Fengtien (Liaoning)	x	x				x	x	x												
福建	建	Fukien	x	x	x				x		x								x	x		
河南	南	Honan		x				x	x			x		x	x	x						
湖南	南	Hunan		x					x							x	x					
湖北	北	Hupeh	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										
戶部	部	Hupu (Board of Revenue)	x	x	x																	
甘肅	肅	Kansu/Szechuan							x													
江西南	南	Kiangsi	x	x					x								x					
江西南	南	Kiangnan (now Kiangsu and Anhwei)	x	x				x	x		x											
江蘇	蘇	Kiangsu	x	x	x			x	x	x	x											
吉林	林	Kirin	x	x		x		x	x													
廣西	西	Kwangsi		x					x													
廣東	東	Kwangtung		x					x							x	x					
北洋	洋	Peiyang, Tientsin, Chihli (Hopei)	x	x			x															
山西	西	Shansi																				
山東	東	Shantung		x					x		x											
新疆	疆	Sinkiang	x	x											x	x	x					
四川	川	Szechuan	x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x	x	x					
西藏	藏	Tibet		x	x																	
雲南	南	Yunnan						x	x							x						
雲南	南	Yunnan Szechuan						x	x													
國幣	幣	Miscellaneous or inter provincial	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x				

* The 5 cash pieces are also called "half-coppers", while the 10 cash pieces are called "coppers" and the 20 cash one are known as "double coppers". The larger Szechuan pieces have been cut in halves and quarters when there was a dirth of the smaller pieces and these quarters and halves have passed as legal tender.

† The accompanying chart will be of use as a guide in the collecting of the various types of coppers and cash issued. It is based on the chart made by Mr. Woodward (The China Journal of Science and Arts, May, 1926. "Notes on the Provincial Minted Coins of China.") with a few changes.

TYPES OF METALLIC MEDIUMS OF EXCHANGE AND DATES OF ISSUE

(The dates for the earlier issues are only approximate.)

TYPE OF METAL 五金之種類	SHAPE OF MEDIUM or DENOMINATION 幣之形式及名稱	VARIATIONS IN SHAPE 形 式 之 類 別	發行年限 DATE OF ISSUE			
			BEFORE CHRIST 紀 元 前		ANNO DOMINI 紀 元 後	
			From 起	To 止	From 起	To 止
銅 Bronze, Brass & Copper	圓 Round	鑄 Cast—Hole round	660	336	1912	1912
		鑄 Cast—Hole square	523			1911
		鑄 Minted—Hole round			1908	1910
		鑄 Coppers—No hole			1900	Still Made
	鐮(布) Spade (Bell)	空首 Hollow Handle	750	350		
		尖 Pointed				
		圓 Rounded	475	221		
		方 Angular				
	乘馬 Saddle	乘馬 Saddle	665	345		
		厚小 Thick and Small	10	14	1851	1862
	刀 Sword (Knife)	大 Large	680	221		
		中 Medium	317	228		
		小厚 Small and thick			7 1851	10 1862
Gold 黃金	長奇 , 方 形	Cubes or bar				
		Odd Varieties				
	麟馬 角蹄	Foot of Unicorn	1091			Still used
		Horse's Hoof	95			
	紀念品 Tokens (Hupeh)				1130	1131
	紀南 紀念品 Tokens (Ming)					1142
	紀南 紀念品 Tael (T'ai P'ing)				1368	1566
	新疆幣 Tilla (Sinkiang)				1850	1860
	一二錢 1 & 2 Mace (Sinkiang)					1871
	十元, 廿元 \$10 & \$20 (Yuan Shih-K'ai)				1889	1908
	五元 十元 \$5 & \$10 (Yunnan)					1919
					1919	1920

TYPES OF METALLIC MEDIUMS OF EXCHANGE AND DATES OF ISSUE

(The dates for the earlier issues are only approximate.)

TYPE OF METAL 五金之種類	SHAPE OF MEDIUM, DENOMINATION OR NAME 幣之形式及名稱	VARIATIONS IN SHAPE 形式之類別	發行年限 DATE OF ISSUE			
			BEFORE CHRIST 紀元前		ANNO DOMINI 紀元後	
Gold 黃金			From 起	To 止	From 起	To 止
	紀念 Medallion-Souvenirs of the Republic					
		孫逸仙 Sun Yat-Sen \$1 & 20c				1912
		洪憲 Hung Hsien (Yuan Shih K'ai)				1916
		Ni Tse-Ch'ung (Anhwei)				1920
		徐世昌 Hsu Shih-Ch'ang				1922
		曹錕 T'sao K'un				1923
Ingots 塊	各形 Varied	豆形 Bean-like				
		蟻鼻 Ant Nose	613	590		
		五金貝殼 Metallic Cowries				
Iron 鐵	(後漢) (Posterior Han)					25
	(梁紀) (Liang Dynasty)					525
	徽宗(宋) Hui Tsung (Sung)	大觀, 政和 (Ta Kuang & Cheng Ho) & other later Sung emperors			1107	1111
	乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (Ch'ing) (Fukien)				1736	1795
	咸豐 Hsien Feng (Ch'ing)				1851	1857
Lead 鉛	宣帝 Hsuan Ti of Northern Chou					579
Nickel 鎳(鎳)	圓 Round	Old spade coin pictured on reverse			1936	—
Silver 銀	塊各形 Ingots & Bars A Variety		1091			onward
		圓方長方 Oblong } White Metal Square } Silver or 白金 Oblong } Electron?	120	115		
	元 Dollars	外國製 Of Foreign Origin			7th Century	Circa 1925
		中國製 Of Chinese Origin				
		帝國 Imperial			1838	1911
		民國 Republic			1912	—
	輔幣 Subsidiary to the Dollar	中國製 Of Chinese Origin				
		帝國 Imperial			1890	1911
		民國 Republic			1912	—

DESIGNATIONS FOR PLACES OF ISSUE

On most of the coppers and cash of the Ch'ing Dynasty we find either Chinese or Manchu characters on the reverse of the coin designating the place the coins were minted. On the cash the character, or characters, are invariably in relief, while with the coppers they are often incused.

DESIGNATING CHARACTER	PLACE OF ISSUE		
	FULL NAME	WADE ROMANIZATION	POST OFFICE SPELLING
昌	(武昌) , 湖北	Wu Ch'ang, Hu Pei	Wuchang, Hupeh
漳	漳州 , 福建	Chang Chou, Fu Chien	Changchow, Fukien
	(龍溪)	Lung Hsi (New name)	(Now Lungki)
浙	浙江	Che Chiang	Chekiang
吉	吉林	Chi Lin	Kirin
薊	薊州 , 直隸(河北)	Chi Chou, Chih Li (Ho Pei)	Chihsien, Hopeh
江	江寧 (南京)	Chiang Ning (Nan Ching)	Kiangning (Nanking)
黔	貴州	Kuei Chou	Kweichow
黔	直隸 (現河北)	Ch h Li (Now Ho Pei)	Chihli (Now Hopeh)
荆	荆門 , 湖北	Ching Men, Hu Pei	Chingmen, Hupeh
川	四川	Szu Ch'uan	Szechwan
鄂	鄂城縣 湖北	E Ch'eng Hsien, Hu Pei	Hupei
奉	奉天	Feng T'ien	Fengtien (Now Liaoning)
福	福	Fu Chien	Fukien
壽		Merely stands for "Happiness & Long Life"	(Does not designate a locality.)
河	河南	Ho Nan	Honan
湘	湖南	Hsiang River, Ho Nan	Honan
襄	襄陽 , 湖北	Hsiang Yang, Hu Pei	Hupei
宣	宣化府 , 直隸	Hsuan Hua Fu, Chih Li	Chihli (Now Hopeh)
淮	淮河 , 安徽	Huai River, An Hui	Anhwei
皖	安徽	An Hui	Anhwei
贛	贛州 , 江西	Kan Chou, Chiang Hsi	Kanchow (Kanh sien), Kiangsi
甘	甘肅	Kan Su	Kansu
廣	廣東	Kuang Tung	Kwangtung
桂	桂林 , 廣西	Kuei Lin, Kuang Hsi	Kweilin, Kwangsi
肇	甘肅	Kan Su	Kansu
臨	臨清 , 山東	Lin Ch'ing, Shan Tung	Lintsing, Shantung
閩	福建	Fu Chien	Fukien (Old State name)
南	湖南	Hu Nan	Hunan
寧	江西南	Chiang Nan	Kiangsu and Anhwei formerly combined as Kiangnan Province
甯	河南	Ho Nan	Honan
汴	河南	Shan Hsi	Shansi
山	山西	Shan Hsi	Shensi
陝	陝西	Chiang Su	Kiangsu
蘇	蘇州 , 江蘇	T'ai Wan	Taiwan (or Formosa)
臺	雲南	Yun Nan	Yunnan
滇	山東	Shan Tung	Shantung
東	山西	Ta Tung, Shan Hsi	Tatung, Shansi
同	山西	Yang Ho, Shan Hsi	Shansi
陽	山西	Yen Shui, Shan Hsi	Yen River (Yenan), Shensi
延	山西	T'ai Yüan, Shan Hsi	Taiyuan, Shansi
原	太原 , 山西	Kuang Chou, Kuang Tung	(Canton (Fanyü), Kwangtung
粵	廣州 , 廣東	Yun Nan	Yunnan
雲	密雲 , 直隸(河北)	Mi Yun, Chih Li (Ho Pei)	Miyun, Chihli (Now Hopeh)

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BRONZE, COPPER, BRASS AND IRON COINS FOUND IN USE IN CHINA

* Denotes probable dates only.

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
An Fa Yüan Pao	安法元寶	1418-1428	Annam
(Ant Nose Coin) See I-Pi	蟻鼻	6th Century B. C.	Chou (State of Ch'u)
Ch'a Pu Wu Pai	差布五百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Ch'ang Ch'ing T'ung Pao	長慶通寶	821-824	T'ang
Ch'ang Nien Ta Pao	長年大寶	848	Japan
Ch'ang P'ing T'ung Pao	常平通寶	1633-1883	Korea
Ch'ang P'ing Wu Chu	常平五銖	550-559	Northern Ch'i
Ch'ang Te T'ung Pao	長德通寶	907*	Japan
Ch'ang Yüan (I) Chin	長垣(一)鉞(金)	290-251 B. C.*	Chou & Ch'in
Chao Na Hsin Pao	招納信寶	1131	Southern Sung (Local)
Chao Pao Ch'ung Hsing	趙寶重興	?	Probably T'ang
Chao T'ung T'ung Pao	昭統通寶	1787-	Annam
Chao Wu T'ung Pao	昭武通寶	1674*	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel
Ch'ao Hsien T'ung Pao	朝鮮通寶	1392* sqq.	Korea
Ch'en Kung Hsin Pao	陳公新寶	1511	Annam
Chen Yu T'ung Pao	貞祐通寶	1213-1217	Chin
Cheng Fa Yüan Pao	正法元寶	1418-1428	Annam
Cheng Ho T'ung Pao	政和通寶	1111-1118	Sung
Cheng Ho T'ung Pao	正和通寶	1679-1705	Annam
Cheng Lung Yüan Pao	正隆元寶	1156-1161	Chin
Cheng P'ing T'ung Pao	政平通寶	1232-1250	Annam
Cheng Te T'ung Pao	正德通寶	1506-1521	Ming
Cheng Te T'ung Pao (Having figures on reverse side)	正德通寶	?	Unknown, but not Ming
Cheng T'ung T'ung Pao	正統通寶	1436-1449	Ming
Cheng Yüan T'ung Pao	正元通寶	907*	Thought to be Japanese
Ch'eng Hua T'ung Pao	成化通寶	1465-1487	Ming
Ch'eng T'ai T'ung Pao	成泰通寶	1889-1907	Annam
Ch'i Hsiang Chung Pao	祺祥重寶	1862-1874	Ch'ing
Ch'i Tao (Sword shaped)	齊刀	680-260 B. C.	Chou (State of Ch'i)
Ch'i Tao (Wu Pai)	契刀(五百)	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Ch'i Yin	齊(濟)陰	290-251* B. C.	Chou & Ch'in
Chia Ch'ing T'ung Pao	嘉慶通寶	1796-1820	Ch'ing
Chia Ching T'ung Pao	嘉靖通寶	1522-1566	Ming
Chia Hsi T'ung (Chung) Pao	嘉熙通(重)寶	1237-1240	Southern Sung
Chia Lung T'ung Pao	嘉隆通寶	1802-1819	Annam
Chia T'ai T'ung (Yüan) Pao	嘉泰通(元)寶	1201-1204	Southern Sung

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Chia Ting Tung Pao (Also An Pao, Chen Pao, Cheng Pao, Chih Pao, Ch'üan Pao, Ch'ung Pao, Hsing Pao, Hung Pao, Tze Pao, Wan Pao, Yüan Pao and Yung Pao.)	嘉定通寶 (安寶, 珍寶, 眞寶, 正寶, 之寶, 全寶, 崇寶, 興寶, 洪寶, 至寶, 萬寶, 元寶, 永寶)	1208	Southern Sung
Chia Yu Tung (Yüan) Pao	嘉祐通(元)寶	1056-1063	Sung
Chiao Chih Tung Pao	交趾通寶	1114-1427	Annam
Chien Chung Tung Pao	建中通寶	780-783	T'ang
Chien Kuo Tung Pao	建國通寶	?	Unknown
Chien Wen Tung Pao	建文通寶	1399-1402	Ming
Chien Yen Tung (Chung) Pao	建炎通(重)寶	1127-1130	Southern Sung
Ch'ien Feng Ch'üan Pao	乾封泉寶	907-915	Posterior Liang (Ch'u)
Ch'ien Feng Ch'üan Pao	乾封泉寶	666-667	T'ang
Ch'ien Fu Yüan Pao	乾符元寶	1039-1042	Annam
Ch'ien Heng Tung (Chung) Pao	乾亨通(重)寶	915-921	Posterior Liang
Ch'ien Heng Yüan Pao	乾亨元寶	978-982	Liao
Ch'ien Lung Tung Pao	乾隆通寶	1736-1795	Ch'ing
Ch'ien Tao Yüan Pao	乾道元寶	1165-1173	Southern Sung
Ch'ien Te Yüan Pao	乾德元寶	907-960	The Five Dynasties
(Same as Ch'ien K'ang)			
Ch'ien Ting Yüan Pao	乾定元寶	1223-1225	Chin (Hsia)
Ch'ien Tung Yüan Pao	乾統元寶	1101-1110	Liao
Ch'ien Yu Yüan Pao	乾祐元寶	1149-1170	Western Liao { (Hsia) Southern Sung {
Ch'ien Yuan Chung Pao	乾元重寶	758-759	T'ang
Chih Cheng Tung (Chih) Pao	至正通(之)寶	1341-1367	Yüan
Chih Ch'ao Pan Fen	支鈔半分	1300-1333*	Yüan
Chih Chih Tung (Yüan) Pao	至治通(元)寶	1321-1323	Yüan
Chih Chih Yüan Nien	至治元年	1321-1323	Yüan
Chih Ho Tung } Chung / Pao } Yüan /	至和通(重)寶 (元)寶	1054-1056	Sung
Chih Ho Tung (Yüan) Pao	致和通(元)寶	1328	Yüan
Chih Pai (Wu Chu)	直百(五銖)	221-222	3 Kingdoms (Minor Han)
Chih P'ing Tung } Cheng / Pao } Yüan /	治平通(聖)寶 (元)寶	1064-1067	Sung
Chih Saeng Yüan (P'ing) Pao	治聖元(平)寶	1418-1428	Annam
Chih Shun Jen Shen	至順壬申	1330-1333	Yüan
Chih Shung Tung (Yüan) Pao	至順通(元)寶	1330-1333	Yüan
Chih Ta Tung (Yüan) Pao	至大通(元)寶	1308-1311	Yüan
Chih Tac Tung (Yüan) Pao	至道通(元)寶	1308-1311	Yüan
Chih Tao Yüan Pao	至道元寶	995-997	Sung

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Chih Yüan { Pan Fen Ta Pao Tung Pao Yüan Pao }	至元 { 半分 大寶 通寶 元寶 }	1335-1341	Yüan
Chih Yüan Wu Yin	至元戊寅	1335-1341	Yüan
Chih Yüan Tung Pao	治元通寶	1831-1834	Annam
Chin Lung Tung Pao	金龍通寶	1832	Ch'ing
Chin Yüan Shih Pao	金圓世寶	?	Unknown
Ching Ho	景和	465	North & South Sung (House of Liu)
Ching Hsing Tung Pao (Also numerous other characters in place of "Tung".)	景興通寶	1740-1786	Annam
Ching Ning Yüan Pao	竟寧元寶	?	Unknown
Ching Sheng Tung (Ta) Pao	景盛通(大)寶	1793-1801	Annam
Ching Tai Tung Pao	景泰通寶	1450-1456	Ming
Ching Te Yüan Pao	景德元寶	1004-1007	Sung
Ching Ting Yüan Pao	景定元寶	1260-1264	Southern Sung
Ching Tung Tung Pao	景統通寶	1498-1503	Annam
Ching Yen Tung Pao	景炎通寶	1276	Southern Sung
Ching Yu Yüan Pao	景祐通寶	1034-1038	Sung
Ching Yüan Tung Pao	景元通寶	260 sqq.	3 Kingdoms (Wei)
Ch'ing Ch'ang Tung Pao	慶長通寶	1606	Japan
Ch'ing K'ang Tung (Yüan) Pao	靖康通(元)寶	1126	Sung
Ch'ing Li Chung Pao	慶曆重寶	1041-1048	Sung
Ch'ing Ning Tung Pao	清寧通寶	1055-1065	Liao
Ch'ing Yüan Tung Pao	慶元通寶	1195-1200	Southern Sung
Chiu An Tung Pao	久安通寶	1142	Japan
Chou Yüan Tung Pao	周元通寶	954-960	Posterior Chou
Ch'u P'ing	初平	190 sqq.	Later or Eastern Han
Chüang Ch'üan Ssu Shih	壯泉四十	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Chüang Pu Ch'i Pai	壯布七百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Ch'un Hsi Tung (Yüan) Pao	淳熙通(元)寶	1174-1189	Southern Sung
Ch'un Hua Yüan Pao	淳化元寶	990-994	Sung
Ch'un Yu Tung (Yüan) Pao	淳祐通(元)寶	1241-1252	Southern Sung
Ch'ung Chen Tung Pao	崇禎通寶	1628-1644	Ming
Ch'ung Ming Tung Pao	崇明通寶	?	Unknown
Ch'ung Ning Tung (Chung) Pao	崇寧通(重)寶	1102-1106	Sung
Chung Ch'üan San Shih	中泉三十	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Chung I Liang Shih— { Er San } Chu	重一兩十 { 二 三 } 銖	523-221* B. C.	Ch'in and Han
Chung Pu Liu Pai	中布六百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)

† Iron coin has "Tung Pao" and bronze issue "Yuan Pao."

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Chung Shih-Er Chu Ch'ung Ho Tung Pao Ch'ung Hsi Tung Pao Er Chu	重十二銖 重和通寶 重熙通寶 二銖	523-221* B. C. 1118 1032-1054 465-479	Ch'in and Han Sung Liao North & South Sung (House of Liu)
Er Liang Feng Huo Feng Li Tung Pao Fo Fa Sheng Pao	二兩 豐貨 鳳曆通寶 佛法僧寶	179 B. C. sqq. 403-222 B. C. 907-911 1516-1521	Han Ch'in (Chao) Posterior Liang Annam
Fu Chang Tung Pao Fu Chien Tung Pao Fu Ping Yuan Pao Hai Tung Tung (Chung) Pao Han Hsing Han Yuan Sheng Pao Han Yuan Tung Pao Ho Tung K'ai Chen Hsi Chou Hsi Hsia Fan Shu	阜昌通寶 福建通寶 福平通寶 海東通(重)寶 漢興 漢元聖寶 漢元通寶 和同開珍 西周 西夏梵書	1131-1137 1911-1912 ? 1102* sqq. 338 1401-1407 947-948 708 314-256* B. C. 1125-1168* B. C.	Southern Sung (Kingdom of Ch'i) Republic (Fukien Province) Unknown Korea Eastern Chin Annam Posterior Han Japan Chou Western Liao (Western Hsia)
Hsi Ning Tung Pao Hsi Yuan Tung Pao Hsiang Fu Tung (Yuan) Pao Hsiang Kuan Tung Pao Hsiao Chien (Also see Ssu Chu) Hsiao Ch'uan Chih I Hsiao Pu I Pai Hsien Ch'ing Chung Pao Hsien Ch'un Yuan Pao Hsien Feng Tung (Chung, Yuan) Pao Hsien Hsuan Tung Pao Hsien I Tung Pao Hsien K'ang Tung (Yuan) Pao (Same as Ch'ien Te) Hsien Ping Yuan Pao Hsien Shao Yuan Pao Hsien Tai Tung Pao Hsien Tung Li Pao Hsien Yung Tung Pao Hsing Ch'ai Tung Pao Hsing Ch'ao Tung Pao	熙寧通寶 熙寧通寶 祥符通(元)寶 箱館通寶 孝建 小泉直一 小布一百 顯慶重寶 咸淳元寶 咸豐通(重, 元)寶 咸玄通寶 咸宜通寶 咸康通(元)寶 咸平元寶 咸紹元寶 仙臺通寶 咸雍通寶 興朝通寶	1068-1077 1381- 1008-1016 ? 420-479 9-23 9-23 656-660 1265-1274 1851-1862 860-873 1884 907-960 998-1003 1369 1784 860-873 1066-1074 1644* sqq. 1644* sqq.	Sung Annam Sung Japan 5 Dynasties (Sung) Han (Wang Mang—Usurper) Han (Wang Mang—Usurper) T'ang Southern Sung Ch'ing T'ang Annam Imposter of 5 Dynasties Period Sung Annam Japan T'ang Liao Ming-Ch'ing Interregnum Rebel. Ming-Ch'ing Rebel (Sun K'e-Wang)

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Hsing T'sun T'ang Kuo		?	?
Hsu Chü		?	?
Hsü Pu Ssu Pai	序布四百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Hsüan Ch'uan T'ung Pao		?	?
Hsüan Ho T'ung (Yüan) Pao	宣和通(元)寶	1119-1125	Sung
Hsüan Kwan T'ung Pao	宣觀通寶	?	Unknown
Hsüan Te T'ung Pao	宣德通寶	1426-1435	Ming
Hsüan T'sung Tsun Pao	玄聰遼寶	?	Unknown
Hsüan T'ung T'ung Pao	宣統通寶	1908-1911	Ch'ing
Hsüan Yuan		?	?
Huang Chien Yüan Pao	皇建元寶	1184-1189	Western Liao (Hsia)
Huang Ch'en T'ung Pao	皇陳通寶	1511	Annam
Huang Ch'ing T'ung (Yüan) Pao	皇慶通(元)寶	1312-1314	Yuan
Huang Ch'u		220	3 Kingdoms (Wei)
Huang Sung T'ung Pao	皇宋通寶	1038-1040	Sung
Huang Sung Yüan Pao (Pao Yu)	皇宋元寶(寶祐)	1253-1258	Scuthern Sung
Huang Ti T'ung Pao	皇帝通寶	1851-1864	T'ai P'ing Rebellion
Huang Wu Ta Ch'uan		222-265	3 Kingdoms (Wu)
Huang Yu Yüan Pao	皇祐元寶	1049-1054	Sung
Huang Yüan T'ung Pao	皇元通寶	?	Unknown
Hung Chih T'ung (Chih) Pao	弘治通(之)寶	1488-1505	Ming
Hung Hsi T'ung Pao	洪熙通寶	1425-1426	Ming
Hung Hua T'ung Pao	洪化通寶	1679 sqq.	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel (Wu Shih-fan)
Hung Kwang T'ung Pao	弘光通寶	1645* sqq.	Ming Claimant (Fu Wang)
Hung Shun T'ung Pao	洪順通寶	1509-1516	Annam
Hung Te T'ung Pao	洪德通寶	1470-1497	Annam
Hung Wu T'ung Pao (Paper Notes Also)	洪武通寶	1368-1398	Ming
Huo Ch'üan	貨泉	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Huo Pu	貨布	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
I Pi (Ant Nose, Devil Head Charm Coin)	蟻鼻	6th* Century B. C.	Chou (State of Ch'u)
I Tao (Sword & Round style. Also gold inlay.)	一刀	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
I Tao (Round only)	一刀	480-255* B. C.	Chou
K'ai Ch'ing T'ung Pao	開慶通寶	1259	Southern Sung
K'ai { Ho { T'ung Pao	開 { 和 { 通寶	?	Unknown
K'ai { Ting {	開 { 定 {		
K'ai Hsi T'ung (Yüan) Pao	開禧通(元)寶	1205-1207	Southern Sung
K'ai P'ing T'ung Pao	開平通寶	907-910	Posterior Liang
K'ai T'ai Yüan Pao	開泰元寶	1012-1019	Liao

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
K'ai Tan Sheng Pao	開丹聖寶	976*	Liao (Ch'i Tan or Kitan)
K'ai Yüan T'ung Pao	開元通寶	618-627	T'ang
K'ai Yüan T'ung Pao	開元通寶	780-805	T'ang
K'ai Yüan T'ung Pao	開元通寶	841-846	T'ang
K'ai Yüan T'ung Pao	開元通寶	943-960	Five Dynasties
K'ai Yüan T'ung Pao	開元通寶	900-999*	Five Dynasties and Liao (A local Fukien piece)
K'ang Hsi T'ung (Chung) Pao	康熙通(重)寶	1662-1722	Ch'ing
K'ang Ting Yüan Pao	康定元寶	1040	Sung
Kao Ch'ang Chi Li	高昌吉利	516-519	State of Kao Ch'ang (Eastern Turkestan)
K'uan Yung T'ung Pao	寬永通寶	1626-1769	Japan
Kuang Cheng T'ung Pao	廣政通寶	947-951*	Posterior Han period
Kuang Chung T'ung (Ta) Pao	光中通(大)寶	1788-1792	Annam
Kuang Ho T'ung Pao	廣和通寶	1511-1546	Annam
Kuang Hsü T'ung (Chung) Pao	光緒通(重)寶	1875-1908	Ch'ing
Kuang Shao T'ung Pao	光紹通寶	1517-1521	Annam
Kuang Shun T'ung Pao	光順通寶	1460-1469	Annam
Kuang T'ien Yüan Pao (Same as Yung P'ing, T'ung Cheng & T'ien Han)	光天元寶	907-960	5 Dynasties — An imposter
Kuang Ting Yüan Pao	光定元寶	1185-1189	Western Liao (Kingdom of Hsia)
Kuei T'ou Ch'ien (See I Pi)	鬼頭錢	6th* Century B. C.	Chou (State of Ch'u)
Kung { K'ou T'un Ch'ih } Chin	共口金 屯赤	290-251* B. C.	Chou & Ch'in Imposter
Lao Chien		420-479*	N. & S. (Sung—House of Liu)
Li Yung T'ung Pao	利用通寶	1674 sqq.	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel (Wu San-Kuei)
Liang Chin { I Ssu } Chu	良金 { 一 四 } 朱	523-221* B. C.	Ch'in and Han
Liang Tsao Hsin Ch'üan	涼造新泉	323-376	Chin (Former Liang)
Liang Tze	兩雷(鑄)	179-141* B. C.	Han
Lieh Kuo Tao	列國刀	304-436	Chin (Lieh Kuo)
Lin An Fu Hsing Yung (Oblong)	臨安府行用	1264	Southern Sung (Ching Ting)
Lung Chi T'ung Pao	隆基通寶	?	Unknown
Lung Ch'ing T'ung Pao	隆慶通寶	1567-1572	Ming
Lung Feng T'ung Pao	龍鳳通寶	1355*	Sung (A Minor Kingdom)
Lung Hsing Yüan Pao	隆興元寶	1163-1164	Southern Sung
Lung P'ing Yung Pao	隆平永寶	796	Japan
Lung Wu T'ung Pao	隆武通寶	1645-1646*	Ming Claimant (T'ang Wang)
Ming Ming Tung Pao	明命通寶	1820-1840	Annam
Ming Ssu	明四	480-255 B. C.	Chou

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Ming Tao (Sword & round)	明刀(刀形, 圓形)	480-255 B. C.	Chou
Ming Tao Yüan Pao	明道元寶	1032-1038	Sung
Ming Te Tung (Yüan) Pao	明德通(元)寶	1527-1530	Annam
Ming Ting Sung Pao	明定宋寶	1150-1250*	Sung and Yuan
Mu Kuo Yüan Pao	壯國元寶	?	Unknown
Ning Min Tung Pao	寧民通寶	?	Unknown
Odd Designed Coins	變體奇寶	1766* B. C. to 23 A. D.	Shang-Chou-Han
Pan Hsüan	半圓	290-251* B. C.	Probably Chou or Ch'in
Pan Liang	半兩	220-86* B. C.	Ch'in and Han
Pao Cheng Tung Pao	寶正通寶	926-929	Posterior Tang (Wu Yüeh)
Pao Ch'ing Yuan Pao	寶慶元寶	1225-1227	Southern Sung
Pao Hsing Tung Pao	寶興通寶	1801	Annam
Pao Huo (Hua)	寶貨(化)	544-520 B. C.	Chou
Pao Li Tung Pao	保立通寶	?	Unknown
Pao Li Tung Pao	寶曆通寶	825-826	T'ang
Pao \ Ssu / Huo (Hua)	寶(四)貨(化)	544-520 B. C.	Chou
Pao Ta Yüan Pao	保大元寶	923-936	Posterior Tang
Pao Tai Tung Pao	保泰通寶	1720-1729	Annam
Pao Yung Tung Pao	寶永通寶	1708	Japan
Pen Ch'u		146	Later of Eastern Han
Pien Ti Ch'i P'in (See Odd Designs)	變體奇品	1766* B. C.—23 A. D.	Shang, Chou and Han
P'ing An Tung Pao	平安通寶	1599	Annam
Pu (Pointed, round & square legs also hollow handles)	布(尖足, 方足, 圓足, 空首)	2200-221* B. C.	Hsia, Shang, Chou & Ch'in
Pu Ch'üan	布泉	561-578	N. & S. (Northern Chou)
Pu Ch'üan	布泉	9-23	Hen (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Pu Ch'üan	布泉	557-589	N. & S. (Ch'en)
Ring (Flat copper—without inscription)	無文紅銅錢	523* B. C. sqq.	Chou
San Chu	三銖	141 B. C.	Han
San Han Tung (Chung) Pao	三韓通(重)寶	1097-1105	Korea
Shao Chih Tung Pao	紹治通寶	1841-1847	Annam
Shao Feng Yuan (P'ing) Pao	紹豐元(平)寶	1311-1357	Annam
Shao Hsi Tung (Yüan) Pao	紹熙通(元)寶	1190-1194	Southern Sung
Shao Hsing Tung (Yüan) Pao	紹興通(元)寶	1131-1162	Southern Sung
Shao Lung Tung Pao	紹隆通寶	1258-1272	Annam
Shao P'ing Tung (Feng) Pao	紹平通(豐)寶	1434-1441	Annam
Shao Sheng Tung (Yüan) Pao	紹聖通(元)寶	1094-1098	Sung
Shao Ting Tung (Yüan) Pao	紹定通(元)寶	1228-1233	Southern Sung

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Shen Kung K'ai (Chen) Pao	神功開(珍)寶	?	Japan
Shen T'se T'ung Pao	神冊通寶	?	Unknown
Sheng Kuan T'ung Pao	聖官通寶	1418-1428	Annam
Sheng Li Yüan Pao	聖曆元寶	?	Unknown
Sheng Sung Ch'ung Pao	聖宋重寶	1208 sqq.	Southern Sung
Sheng Sung Yüan Pao	聖宋元寶	1101-1102	Sung
Sheng Te T'ung Pao	盛德通寶	1653-1656	Annam
Sheng Yüan T'ung Pao	聖元通寶	1400-1401	Annam
Shih Chien Kuo	世建國	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Shih Kao T'ung Pao	世高通寶	?	Unknown
Shou Ch'ang Yüan Pao	壽昌元寶	1092-1100	Liao
Shun Chih T'ung Pao	順治通寶	1644-1661	Ch'ing
Shun P'ing Yüan Pao	順平元寶	1549-1553	Annam
Shun T'ien Ta Pao	順天大寶	1010-1028	Annam
Shun T'ien Yüan Pao	順天元寶	759	T'ang Imposter—Shih Ssu-Ming
Shun T'ien Yüan Pao	順天元寶	1433 sqq.	Ming
Spade Coins (See Pu)			
Ssu Chu	四銖	420-479	N. & S. (Sung—House of Liu)
Sung Yüan T'ung Pao	宋元通寶	960-976	Sung
Sword Coins (See Ch'i Tao, Lieh Kuo Tao and Ming Tao)			
Ta An Yüan Pao	大安元寶	1063-1092	Liao
Ta Cheng T'ung Pao	大正通寶	1531-1540	Annam
Ta Ch'i T'ung Pao	大齊通寶	618-900	T'ang Imposter
Ta Chih T'ung (Yüan) Pao	大治通(元)寶	1358-1369	Annam
Ta Ch'üan Tang Ch'ien	大泉當千	238	3 Kingdoms (Wu)
Ta Ch'üan	大泉	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Wu Ch'ien	五千		
Wu Shih	五十		
Shih I	十一		
Er Shih	二十		
San Shih	三十		
Wu Chu	五銖		
Ta Ch'üan Wu Pai	大泉五百	236	3 Kingdoms (Wu)
Ta Chung T'ung Pao	大中通寶	1368-1398	Ming
Ta Fa P'ing Pao	大法平寶	1418-1428	Annam
Ta Ho T'ung Pao	大和通寶	1413-1452	Annam
Ta Ho Wu Chu	大和五銖	386-535	N. & S. Northern or 1st Wei
Ta Shun T'ung Pao	大順通寶	1644*	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel
Ta I T'ung Pao	大義通寶	1360-1363	Between Yuan & Ming—Rebel
Ta K'ang T'ung (Yüan) Pao	大康通(元)寶	1074-1083	Liao
Ta Kuan T'ung (Chih) Pao	大觀通(元)寶	1107-1110	Sung
Ta Li Yüan Pao	大曆元寶	766-779	T'ang

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Ta Ming T'ung Pao	大明通寶	1614-1645	Ming (Minor issue of Lu Wang at T'aichou, Chekiang)
Ta Pao T'ung Pao	大寶通寶	1442 sqq.	Annam
Ta P'ing Hsing Pao (Ta to read T'ai)	大(太)平興寶	968-979	Annam
Ta Pu Huang Ch'ien	大布黃(橫)千	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Ta Shih T'ung Pao	大世通寶	?	Unknown
Ta Shu T'ung Pao	大蜀通寶	936-948*	Probably Shu or Posterior Han
Ta Shun T'ung Pao	大順通寶	1644* sqq.	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel (Chang Hsien-Chung)
Ta Sung T'ung (Yüan) Pao	大宋通(元)寶	1225-1227	Southern Sung
Ta T'ang T'ung Pao	大唐通寶	923-936	Posterior T'ang
Ta Te T'ung Pao	大德通寶	1297-1307	Yuan
Ta Te Yüan Pao	大德元寶	1135-1139	Chin (Kingdom of Hsia)
Ta Ting (With rhinoceros horns)	大定	?	Unknown
Ta Ting T'ung Pao	大定通寶	1161-1189	Chin
Ta Yu Yüan Pao	大有元寶	917-971	Five Dynasties (Posterior Han)
Ta Yüan T'ung Pao	大元通寶	1308-1312	Yuan
T'ai Ch'ang T'ung Pao	泰昌通寶	1620	Ming
T'ai Ho Wu Chu	太和五銖	477-499	Northern or 1st Wei
T'ai Ho Liu Chu	太和六銖	569-583	Northern Ch'i (Chen)
T'ai Ho T'ung (Chung) Pao	泰和通(重)寶	1201-1208	Chin
T'ai P'ing Hsing Pao	太平興寶	970-979	Annam
T'ai P'ing Pai Ch'ien	太平百錢	221-277	Three Kingdoms
T'ai P'ing T'ien Kuo	太平天國	1851-1864	T'ai P'ing Rebellion
T'ai P'ing T'ung Pao	太平通寶	976-984	Sung
T'ai P'ing T'ung Pao	太平通寶	1853	Liu Li-Ch'uan of Shanghai Area
T'ai P'ing Yüan Pao	太平元寶	1020-1030	Liao
T'ai Te T'ung Pao	泰德通寶	1777-1785	Annam
T'ai Ting T'ung Pao	泰定通寶	1324-1328	Yuan
T'ai Yüan Huo Ch'üan	太元貨泉	376 sqq.	Eastern Chin
Tan Hsün T'ieh Pao	丹廵貼寶	?	Unknown
T'ang Kuo T'ung Pao	唐國通寶	924-937	Southern T'ang
T'ang Chiang Ch'ien Li	唐將千兩	1645-1646	Ch'ing Rebel (T'ang Wang)
Tao (See Ch'i Tao, Lieh Kuo Tao and Ming Tao)	刀		
Tao Kuang T'ung Pao	道光通寶	1821-1850	Ch'ing
Te I Yüan Pao	得壹元寶	759	T'ang Imposter (Shih Ssu-Ming)
Te Yu Yüan Pao	德祐元寶	1275	Southern Sung
Ti (1-20) (or Number one to twenty)	第... (一至二十)	255-209* B. C.	Probably Ch'in
Ti Chung } Wu } Liang Ssu	第重 { 一 } 兩四	255-209* B. C.	Probably Ch'in
Chiu }	{ 五 }		
	{ 九 }		
Ti Pa Pai Pu	第八百布	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
T'ien Ch'e Fu Pao	天策府寶	907-915	Posterior Liang (Ch'u)
T'ien Ch'eng Yüan Pao	天成元寶	926-934	Posterior T'ang
T'ien Ch'i Cheng Pao	天啟正寶	1620-1644*	Ming—Irregular
T'ien Ch'i T'ung Pao	天啟通寶	1330-1380*	Between Yuan & Ming (Wei Han)
T'ien Ch'i T'ung Pao	天啟通寶	1621-1627	Ming
T'ien Ch'ing T'ung (Yüan) Pao	天慶通(元)寶	1110-1119	Liao
T'ien Ch'ing Yüan Pao	天慶元寶	1171-1183	Chin (Western Hsia)
T'ien Feng		9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
T'ien Fu Chen Pao	天福鎮寶	984 sqq.	Annam
T'ien Fu Yüan Pao	天福元寶	936-943	Posterior Ch'in
T'ien Fu Yüan Pao	天符元寶	1120-1126	Annam
T'ien Han Yüan Pao (Same as Yung P'ing, Tung Chen and Kuang T'ien)	天漢元寶	907-960	5 Dynasties—An Imposter
T'ien Hsi T'ung Pao	天禧通寶	1017-1021	Sung
T'ien Hsia T'ai P'ing		?	Numerous issues—sometimes merely charms.
T'ien Hsien T'ung Pao	天顯通寶	?	Unknown
T'ien Hsing T'ung Pao	天興通寶	1459 sqq.	Annam
T'ien I T'ung Pao	天義通寶	947-951	Posterior Han
T'ien Jung Fu Pao		?	Unknown
T'ien Kan Yüan Pao	天感元寶	1174-1175	Annam
T'ien Kuo { Yüan } Ta	天國 { 元 } 大	1121-1125	Liao
T'ien Ming T'ung Pao	天明通寶	1616-1626	Ch'ing
T'ien Pao T'ung Pao	天保通寶	1834	Japan
T'ien P'ing Tung Pao	天平通寶	1405-1406	Annam
T'ien P'ing Yüan Pao	天平元寶	?	Unknown
T'ien Sheng Yüan Pao	天盛元寶	1149-1170	Between Western Liao and Southern Sung (W. Hsia)
T'ien Sheng Yüan Pao	天聖元寶	1023-1032	Sung
T'ien Shou T'ung Pao	天授通寶	1038-1048	Liao (Kingdom of Hsia)
T'ien Shun T'ung Pao	天順通寶	1457-1466	Ming
T'ien Te T'ung (Chung) Pao	天德通(重)寶	900-999*	Local Provincial—Fukien
T'ien Ting T'ung Pao	天定通寶	1330-1380	Between Yuan & Ming (Wei Han)
T'ien Tsan T'ung Pao	天贊通寶	907-925	Liao
T'ien T'se Fu Pao		927-930	Posterior T'ang (Ch'u)
T'ien T'sung	天聰	1627-1635	Pre-dynastic Ch'ing
T'ien T'ung T'ung (Yüan) Pao	天統通(重)寶	1363-1365	Yuan

Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
T'ien Tze T'ung Pao	天資通寶	1186-1201	Annam
T'ien Wang Sheng Pao	天王聖寶	1851-1864	T'ai P'ing Rebellion
T'ien Ying T'ung Pao	天應通寶	1516-1521	Annam
T'ien Yu T'ung Pao	天祐通寶	1353 sqq.	Between Yuan & Ming (Wei Chou)
T'ien Yu Yüan Pao	天祐元寶	904-905	T'ang
Ting P'ing I Pai	定平一百	221-277	Three Kingdoms
Ting T'ien Chih Pao	定天之寶	?	Unknown
T'se Pu Chiu Pai	次布九百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
T'se Te { Pao Ch'ao } { T'ung Pao }	嗣德 { 寶鈔 } { 通寶 }	1848-1882	Annam
Tuan Ch'ing T'ung Pao	端慶通寶	1505-1509	Annam
Tuan P'ing T'ung (Chung) (Yuan) Pao	端平通(重)(元)寶	1234-1236	Southern Sung
Tung Chou	東周	255	Chou
Tung Kuo T'ung (Chung) Pao	東國通(重)寶	1002-1105	Korea
T'ung Cheng Yüan Pao (Same as Yung P'ing, T'ien Han & Kuang T'ien)	通正元寶	907-960	Five Dynasties—An Imposter
T'ung Chih T'ung (Chung) Pao	同治通(重)寶	1862-1874	Ch'ing
T'ung Ch'ing T'ung Pao	同慶通寶	1885-1889	Annam
T'ung Ho Yüan Pao	統和元寶	981-982	Liao
T'ung Yüan T'ung Pao	統元通寶	1522-1532	Annam
Wan Li T'ung Pao	萬曆通寶	1573-1619	Ming
Wan Nien T'ung Pao	萬年通寶	706	Japan
Wei Hsin T'ung Pao	維新通寶	1907-1916	Annam
Wen Chih T'ung Pao	文治通寶	?	Probably Annam
Wen Chiu Yung Pao	文久通寶	1863	Japan
Wu Chu	五銖	118 B. C.—960 A. D.	Former Han through the Five Dynasties
Wu Chu Ta Chi (Ta Fu)	五銖大?(大福)	502-556	N. & S. Liang
Wu Chu Ta T'ung	五銖大通	527-529	N. & S. Liang
Wu Hsing Ta Pu	五行大布	561-578	N. & S. Northern Chou
Wu Liang Ta Pu	五兩大布	?	?
Wu Shih (Ancient characters)	五十	118* B. C.—618 A. D.	Han through the T'ang
Yao Ch'üan I Shih	玄泉一十	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Yao Pu Er Pai	玄布二百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Yen Hsi T'ung Pao	延喜通寶	907	Japan
Yen Ning T'ung Pao	延寧通寶	1453-1459	Annam
Yen Yu { San Nien } { T'ung Pao } { Yüan Pao }	延祐 { 三年 } { 通寶 } { 元寶 }	1314-1321	Yuan
Yen P'ing	延平	106 sqq.	Later Han
Ying Kan T'ung Pao	應感通寶	?	Unknown

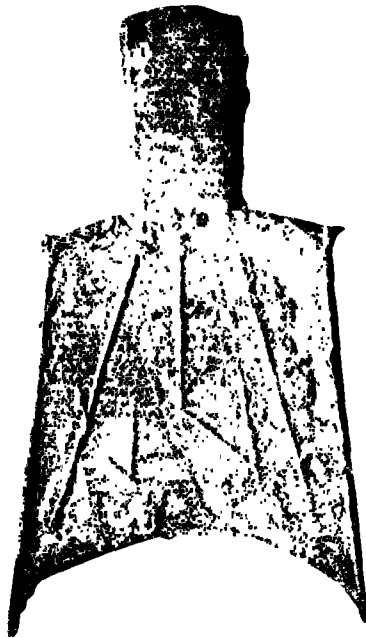
Names on Obverse of the Coins	Characters	Date	Dynasty, Kingdom or Country
Ying Li Chung Pao	應曆重寶	951-967	Lian
Ying T'ien Yuan Pao	應天元寶	911	
Yu Min T'ung Pao	裕民通寶	1676	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel (Keng Ching-Chung)
Yu Pu San Pai	幼布三百	9-23	Han (Wang Mang—Usurper)
Yüan	元	290-251* B. C.	Chou-Ch'in
Yüan Chen T'ung Pao	元貞通寶	1295-1297	Yuan
Yüan Fa (Ancient Round Holed Coins)	圓法	660-336 B. C.	Chou
Yüan Feng T'ung Pao	元豐通寶	1078-1085	
Yüan Fu T'ung Pao	元符通寶	1098-1100	Sung
Yüan Ho T'ung Pao	元和通寶	1533-1548	Annam
Yüan Lung T'ung Pao	元隆通寶	1832-1835	Annam
Yüan P'ing T'ung Pao	元平通寶	?	Unknown
Yüan Te T'ung Pao	元德通寶	1120-1153*	Liao & W. Liao (Hsia)
Yüan T'ung T'ung (Yüan) Pao	元統通(元)寶	1333-1335	Yuan
Yüan Yu T'ung Pao	元祐通寶	1086-1094	Sung
Yung An { 1 Ch'ien 1 Pai San Pai }	永安 { 一千 一百 三百 }	221-947*	Not known definitely
Yung An Wu Chu	永安五銖	528-529	Northern or 1st Wei
Yung Ch'ang T'ung Pao	永昌通寶	1637-1644	Ming-Ch'ing Rebel (Li Tze-Ch'eng)
Yung Cheng T'ung Pao	雍正通寶	1723-1735	Ch'ing
Yung Chien	永建	126 sqq.	Later or Eastern Han
Yung Chih T'ung (Yüan) Pao	永治通(元)寶	1676-1679	Annam
Yung Ch'u		107 sqq.	Later or Eastern Han
Yung Chüan T'ung Huo	永泉通貨	943-960	Five Dynasties
Yung Ho T'ung Pao	永和通寶	942-953	Five Dynasties
Yung Kai		115 sqq.	Later or Eastern Han
Yung Kuang		465	N. & S. (Sung—House of Liu)
Yung Li T'ung Pao	永曆通寶	1646*	Ming Claimant (Yung Ming Wang)
Yung Lo T'ung Pao	永樂通寶	1403-1424	Ming
Yung Lung T'ung Pao	永隆通寶	942-953	Five Dynasties
Yung Ning T'ung Pao	永寧通寶	1420	Annam
Yung P'ing Yüan Pao (Same as Kuang T'ien, T'ien Han and T'ung Cheng)	永平元寶	987-960	Five Dynasties
Yung Sheng T'ung Pao	永盛通寶	1705-1719	Annam
Yung Shou T'ung Pao	永壽通寶	1657-1661	Annam
Yung Ting T'ung (Yüan) Pao	永定通(元)寶	1547-1548	Annam
Yung T'ung Ch'uan Huo	永通泉貨	937-971	Liao or 5 Dynasties
Yung T'ung Wang Kuo	永通萬國	578-580	N. & S. (Northern Chou)
Yung Yuan	永	89 sqq.	Later or Eastern Han

古布 KU PU ANCIENT SPADE COINS

Chinese numismatists claim that these early spade coins were made at various times during the following dynasties:

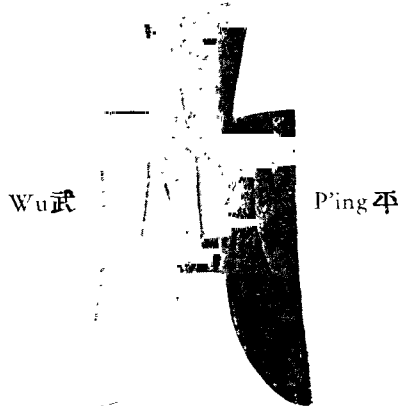
夏紀 Hsia Dynasty	2205-1766 B. C.
商紀 Shang, or 殷紀 Yin Dynasty	1766-1122 B. C.
周紀 Chou Dynasty	1122- 255 B. C.
秦紀 Ch'in Dynasty	255- 206 B. C.

However, it has been shown that previous to the Chou Dynasty China's history was semi-legendary, and probably things were accredited to that period that happened later. We would probably be safe to assume that the making of the different kinds of spade coins started about the middle of the Chou Dynasty. Dates have been traced fairly accurately to the period of the Chou Dynasty.



Hollow Handle Spade. Probably from the State of Lu or the State of Chao 趙
空首布

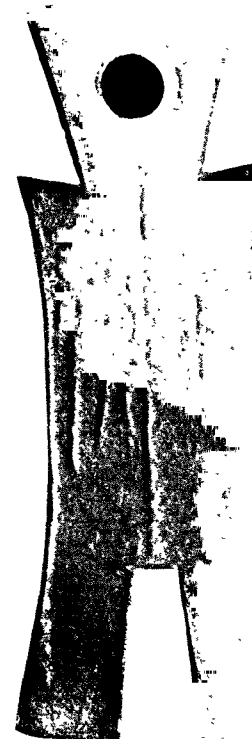
Obverse: 武 Wu and three lines



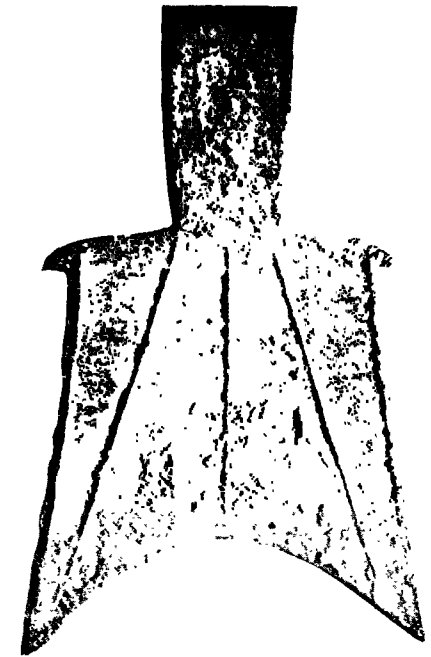
Pointed Tips.



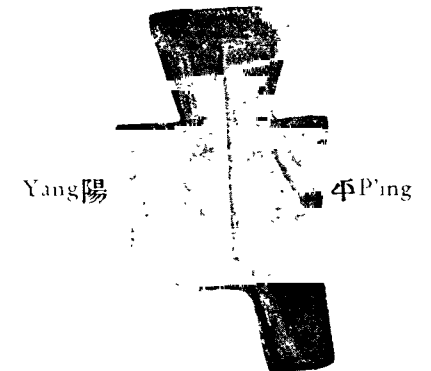
殊布當十化
Shu Pu Tang Shih Hua
(Unlike a Spade. Valid for 10 in exchange.)
(Obverse)



十貨
Shih Huo
(Ten Huo)
(Reverse)



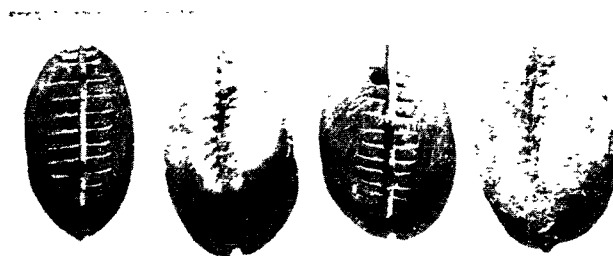
Reverse: Three lines
Hollow Handle Spade
空首布



平陽 P'ing Yang, the capital of the State of Han 韓 (modern Shansi). However, coins with this inscription might have been made in 東平陽 East P'ing Yang (near 新泰 Hsin T'ai, Shantung.)



Round Tips
(Obverse)



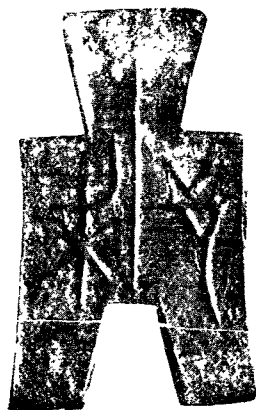
A. B. C. D.

TYPES OF COWRIES CIRCA TENTH CENTURY B. C.

- A. Wood backing for cowries. The eleven slits are said to designate value.
- B. The cowrie itself.
- C. Another hard-wood backing for cowrie.
- D. A lead coin made in imitation of a cowrie.



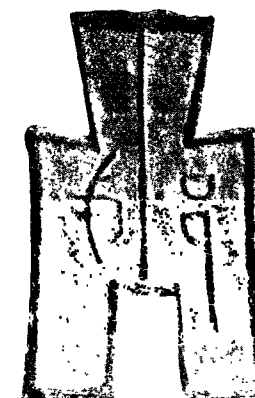
Round Tips
(Reverse)



乘 邑
Ch'eng I
Angular Tips



安 邑 化 二 金
An I Hua Er Chun
Angular Tips



戈 邑
Ke I
Angular Tips

ODD SHAPED MEDIUMS OF EXCHANGE

The 古泉匯 Ku Ch'uan Hui, and other books in Chinese on the currency of China, give credence to the theory that in the transitional period between the bartering age and the coin age many different shaped pieces of metal were put on the market. These objects often resembled the various valuable utensils used at that time. Thus, we see objects in copper that look like the early jade musical instruments called 琴 ch'in. These were used in orchestras like the modern metallic triangles. The two pictures on this page are known as the plain 琴 ch'in and the dragon headed 獅頭琴 ch'in.

That metallic pieces made in the shape of fish and other such articles of trade and barter were used in those early days would not be surprising. A few years ago a Chinese collector friend unearthed some of these fish-like coins and secured three for me. As to their age one does not know, and they may have been made in later years for coin fanciers, but an illustration of one is being inserted herewith for record, if for nothing else. If they are imitations they are probably not recent ones, because their metallic sound is almost a thing of the past, and they have a good patina all over their surface.

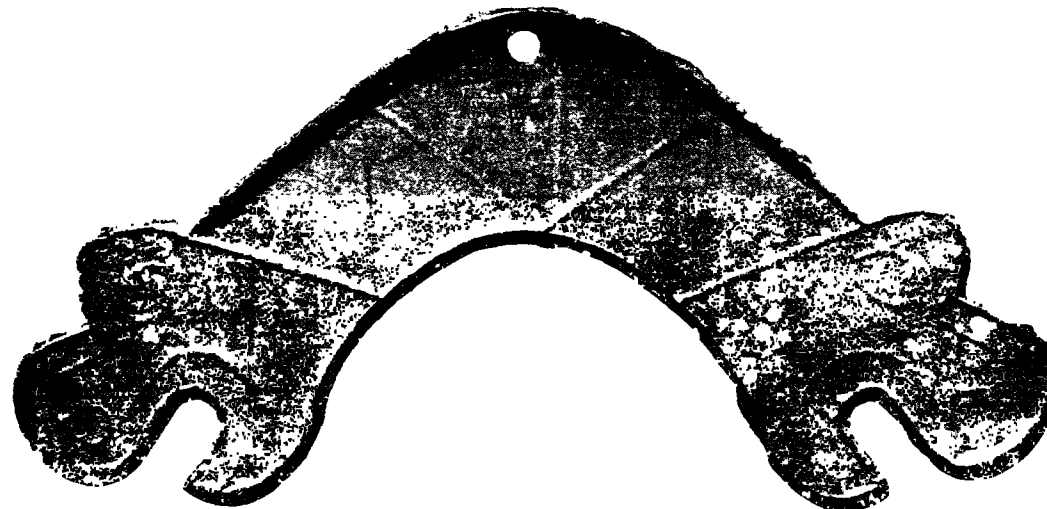
The 螻鼻 I Pi (Ant Nose) or 鬼頭 Kuei T'ou (Devil's Head) coins were issued in the State of Ch'u during the Chou Dynasty, probably during the 6th Century before Christ. There is a strong resemblance between these and the electron issues of Lydia and those of Miletus, Ionia in Asia Minor. The general form is the same, but the incused designs are not the same.



Type of Plain 琴 Ch'in



螻鼻 幣 "Ant Nose" Coin
(Issued in seven designs)

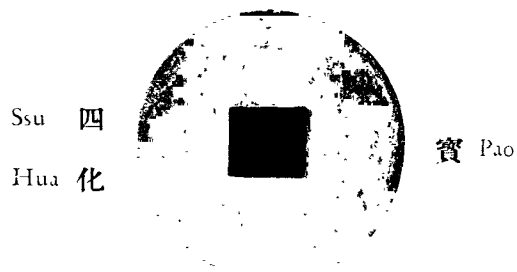


獅頭琴 Type of Dragon Head Ch'in

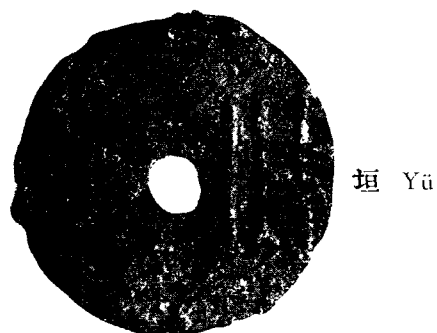


A Fish Coin
魚 幣

周紀 Chou Dynasty
1122-255 B. C.

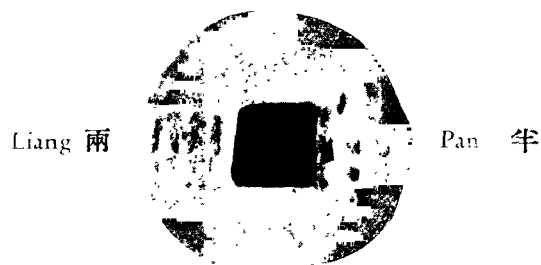


Emperor: 景王 Ching Wang
544-519 B. C.



魏國 State of Wei

秦紀 Ch'in and 漢紀 Han Dynasties



Pan Liang or "Half Ounce"
Circa 220-86 B. C.

This coin was issued at various times during the Ch'in and Han dynasties and in various sizes.

EARLY ROUND COINS

The earliest issues of round coins are shown on this page. They were made during the Chou Dynasty and were made either with or without raised edges, and had either square or round holes in the center.

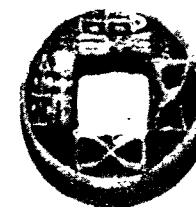
Following these Chou Dynasty pieces came the 半兩 (Half Ounce) coins of the Ch'in and Han dynasties. These were issued from time to time and in numerous sizes and weights. From the number remaining until this day we can well judge that they were issued in large numbers. These coins did not have a raised edge and were usually made of a good quality of red copper.

The next style of round coins were the 五銖 (Wu Chu or Five Copper) pieces. These were inscribed in the old seal characters and read right to left. The usual sized ones and the smallest ones are pictured here. The two lower illustrations are interesting from an historical standpoint. At one time the copper supply was getting low and they needed more coins, but had no way of getting the metal for them. They struck upon a happy middle course to meet the ever increasing demand. They cut the coins in two, but not across the diameter of the coins. They cut out an inner circle and left the outer part as it was. Thus they secured two round coins out of the original one. The inner one retaining the square hole, while the outer piece had an enlarged round hole.

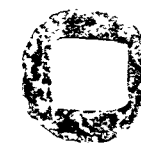
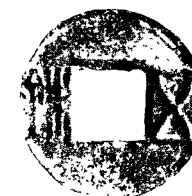
The two coins on the upper left side of the page were made in China while Cyrus the Great was founding his Persian empire. Croesus of Lydia was overthrown and Babylon taken; Cambyses and Darius I also ascended Persia's throne while these were being used.

The coin on the lower left was issued as the second Punic War got under way in the Mediterranean arena. Hannibal defeated the Romans and was later defeated by the Romans during the period this coin was used.

The coins depicted on the right were issued before Caius Marius, the Roman General, led in military victories. They were used in China while Julius Caesar and the other Caesars were making themselves famous. Jesus of Nazareth, the Christ, spent His days on earth during this time. Mohammed was born before these coins lost their sway in Cathay.



Obverse and reverse the same.
(white metal)

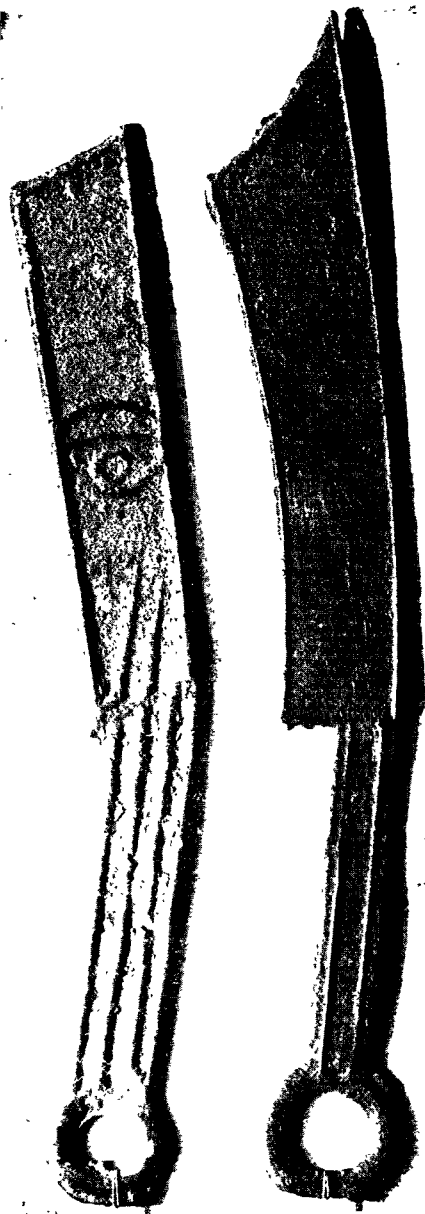


五銖 Wu Chu Coins

Various Dynasties (17 more or less) or Kingdoms starting with the 漢 Han and ending with the 隋 Sui.

118 B. C. to 618 A. D.

刀幣 TYPES OF SWORD COINS
CIRCA 680-255 B. C.



明刀 Ming Tao
(Ming Sword)
Circa 480-255 B.C.

尖首刀 Chien Shou Tao
(Pointed Head Sword)
燕 State of Yen (Hopei)
or
趙 State of Chao (Shansi)
Circa 480-255 B. C.

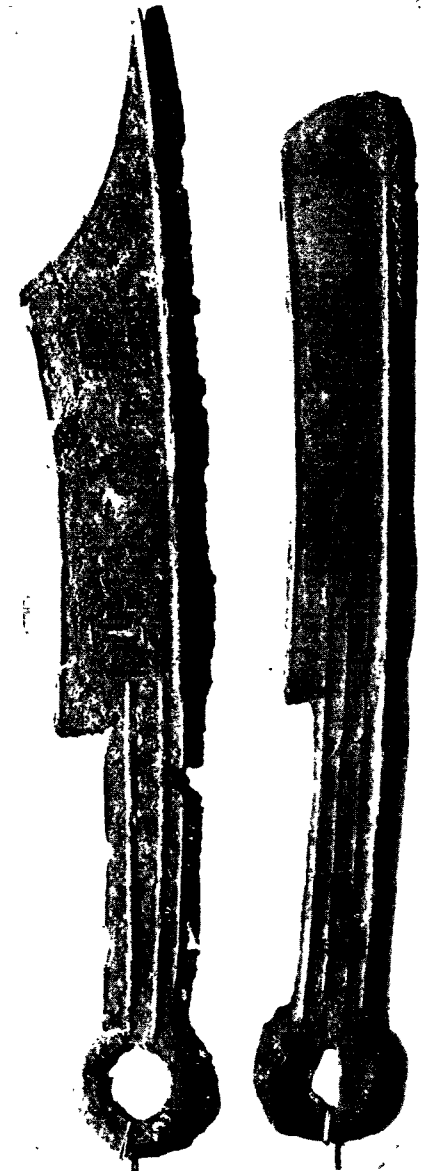


齊刀 Ch'i Tao (Ch'i Sword)
State of Ch'i
680-260 B. C.

齊 Ch'i
(State of Ch'i)

去(法) or 寶
Fa or Pao?
(Legal or Precious)

化 Hua
(To change)



尖首刀 Chien Shou Tao
(Pointed Head Sword)
燕 State of Yen (Hopei)
or
趙 State of Chao (Shansi)
Circa 480-255 B. C.

明刀 Ming Tao
(Ming Sword)
Circa 480-255 B. C.

漢 HAN and 後漢 LATER HAN DYNASTY

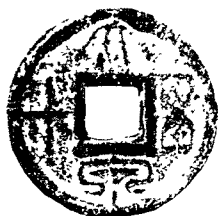
During the Han and Later Han periods the 五銖 Wu Chu coins were used extensively. For a brief time of fourteen years there was a change in the currency. Small spade coins and short and thick sword coins made their appearance. The latter had the usual round coin with a square hole in it with the sword blade extending from its edge. Then there were the round coins with a square hole with the legend 貨泉 Huo Ch'uan inscribed thereon.

One of the sword types had the characters 一刀 I Tao (One Sword) inlaid in gold on it (the first character above the hole and the second below) and was worth 1,000 of the regular cash.



永安二百 Yung An Er Pai
(Everlasting Peace 200)
Thot to have been issued
between A.D. 221-947, but
exact place of issue doubtful

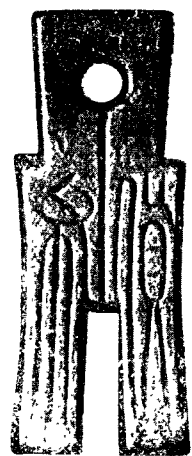
新皇帝
Hsin Huang Ti
王莽
Wang Mang
A. D. 9-23



大泉五十
Ta Ch'uan Wu Shih
(Large Coin-Fifty)



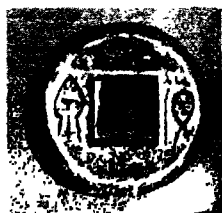
一刀 I Tao
(In gold inlay)
P'ing Wu Ch'ien
(Value 5,000 Ch'ien.)
Type of Short and
Thick Sword.



貨布 Huo Pu
Type of Short Pu



小泉直一
Hsiao Ch'uan Chih I



貨泉
Huo Ch'uan

三國 THE THREE KINGDOMS

221-265 A. D.

The period of the Three Kingdoms is one of the most romanitic era's in China's history. It was an exciting time in which great generals were made and broken, and ladies had their part to play in the building and destruction of the kingdoms. It may be compared to the time of King Arthur in British history and the flowering of knighthood in Europe.

The historical novel, 三國志 "San Kuo Chih", gives a vivid running account of the events as they happened, and the rise and fall of the leaders. The main historical facts are true but the descriptions are colorfully embellished by the imaginative author, 陳壽 Ch'en Shou. Scholars have read this book and the illiterate can tell about many of the stories, because they have been repeated by story tellers for so many years.

With its capital at Loyang the Kingdom of Wei was the dominant element in the history of the North. The Kingdom of Wu covered the territory of what is now four provinces, viz: Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Chekiang. Its capital was Nanking. The third, or Kingdom of Shu Han 蜀漢 centered around the modern province of Szechuan, and had its capital at Ch'engtu.

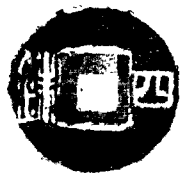
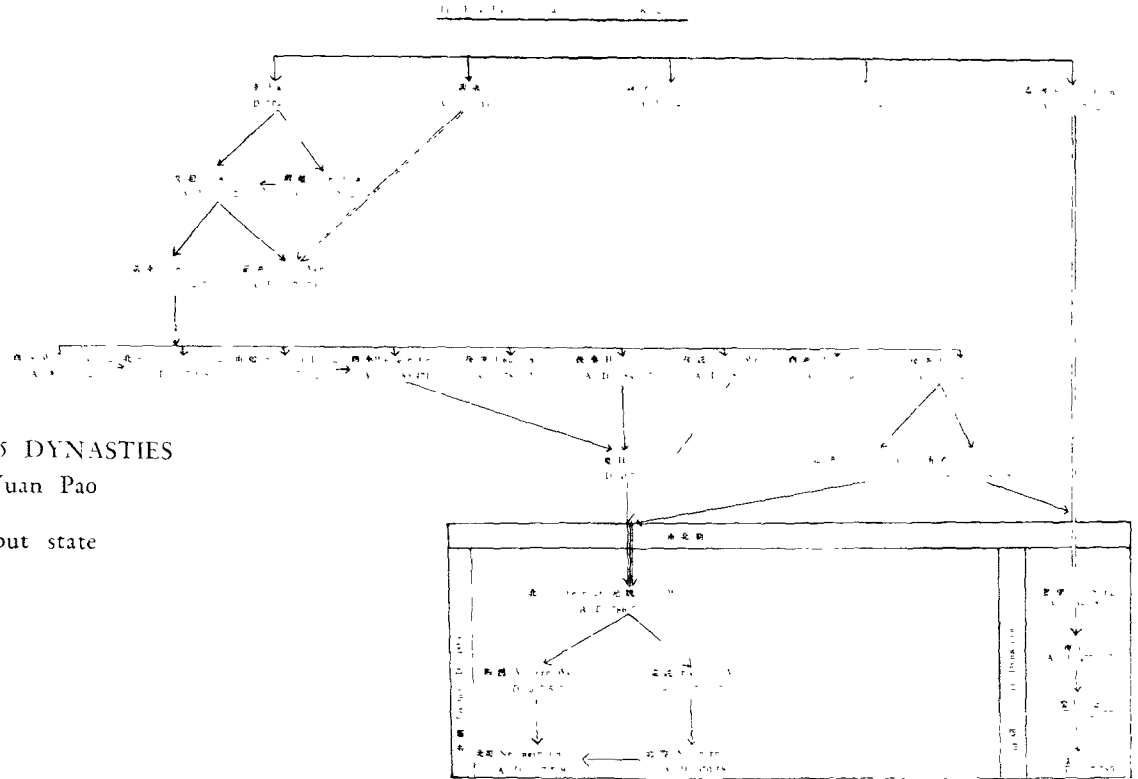
The Kingdom of Wei was really governed by its Prime Minister T'sao T'sao, whose son later put the Emperor to death and ascended the throne himself. Wu was governed by 孫權 Sun Ch'uan and the Shu Han, or Minor Han, by Prince Liu Pei who claimed to be a descendent of the Han line. Liu Pei's Prime Minister, Chu-Ko Liang, has been a favorite hero of the Chinese.

南北朝 DIVISION BETWEEN NORTH & SOUTH

Ku Chieh-Kang (顧頡剛) writing the historical sketch for the 1935-1936 Chinese Year Book (pp. 49-50) lists these northern dynasties as barbarian tribes and claims this period as the "Dark Ages" of China's history. The learned and eminent families, he says, migrated south of the Yangtze. The later development of the south may be attributed, in a great degree, to the influx of intelligentsia at this time.



五代 EPOCH OF THE 5 DYNASTIES
應天元寶 Ying T'ien Yuan Pao
(Read clockwise)
Circa A. D. 911 Sqq, but state unknown.



南朝 Southern Dynasties 劉宋 Liu Sung
A. D. 420-479
四銖 Ssu Chu (Four Chu)

THE THREE KINGDOMS 蜀漢紀 MINOR HAN DYNASTY

221-263 A. D.

五銖直百 Wu Chu Chih Pai
(Read right, left, top, bottom.)
Emperor: 昭烈帝 Chao Lieh Ti
221-223



北齊紀 NORTHERN CHI DYNASTY

550-559 A. D.

常平五銖 Ch'ang Ping Wu Chu
Emperor: 文宣帝 Wen Hsuan Ti



北魏紀 NORTHERN WEI DYNASTY

528-534 A. D.

永安五銖
Yung An Wu Chu
Emperor: 孝莊帝 Hsiao Chuang Ti
528-529 A. D.

北周紀 NORTHERN CHOU DYNASTY

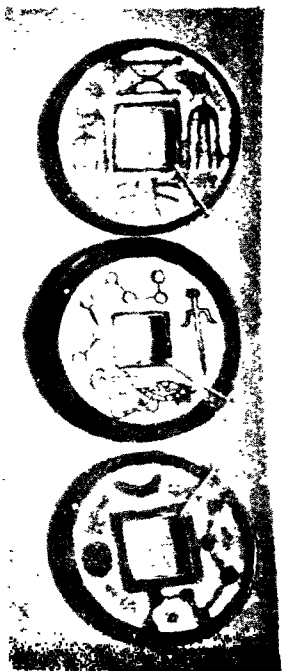
557-580 A. D.

Emperor: 武帝
Obverse: 五行大布 Wu Hsing Ti Pu

1st Reverse: Sword, Turtle, Snake and the Celestial "Dipper".

2nd Reverse: The Sun, Moon and "Dipper".

The characters 五行 Wu Hsing stand for the five elements, viz: earth, fire, metal, water and wood. The 大布 Ta Pu meant "big coin". Thus, it has been interpreted as meaning that as a coin it is valid for the purchase of anything made of these five elements and useable wherever they may be obtained. In short—a universal coin, valid anywhere.



唐紀 T'ANG DYNASTY

618-907 A. D.

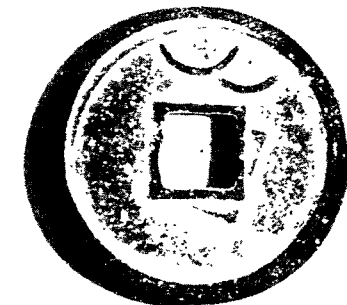
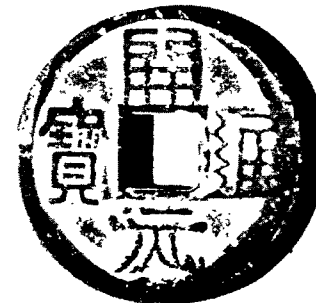
The Chinese regard the T'ang Dynasty as the Golden Age of their history. It was at this time that the one dynasty ruled over the entire country and even beyond the original limits. Foreign tribes became tributary and more than one of them were absorbed into the Chinese race.

Chinese historians claim that the quality of T'ang literature has never been excelled, even by the popular authors of the Republic. Prose entered at this time to take its rightful place. Poetry had been the supreme type of literature before that. Buddhism reached its zenith at this time and Taoism flourished with its "spell sect" and "medicine sect".

It is interesting to note that the placing of the reigning title of the emperors on the coins started during the middle of the T'ang Dynasty.



Shun T'ien Yuan Pao
Issued by the T'ang Imposter Shih Ssu Ming
759 A. D.



開元通寶
K'ai Yuan Tung Pao
高祖 Kao Tzu 武德 Wu Te
618-627 A. D.

Note the double impressions caused by a slip of the mold-plates in casting.

開元通寶 K'ai Yuan Tung Pao

乾元重寶 Ch'ien Yuan Chung Pao

順天元寶 Shun T'ien Yuan Pao
得壹元寶 Te I Yuan Pao

Emperor: 高祖 Kao Tzu 618-627 A. D.
and 武宗 Wu Tsung 841-846 A. D.
Emperor: 肅宗 Su Tsung 乾元 Ch'ien
Yuan 758-760 A. D.

Imposter: 史思明 Shih Ssu Ming 759 A. D.

五代 THE EPOCH OF THE FIVE DYNASTIES

1. 後梁紀 POSTERIOR LIANG DYNASTY

鳳曆通寶 Feng Li T'ung Pao

Issued by: 郢王 Yin Wang
朱右珪 Chu Yu-Kuei
913 A. D.

SOUTHERN OR

2. 後唐 POSTERIOR T'ANG DYNASTY

唐國通寶 T'ang Kuo T'ung Pao
924-937 A. D.

SOUTHERN OR

3. 後漢 POSTERIOR HAN DYNASTY

乾祐元寶 Ch'ien Yu Yuan Pao
(Read clockwise)
948 A. D.

4. 後周紀 POSTERIOR CHOU DYNASTY

周元通寶 Chou Yuan T'ung Pao
951-960

(Note the dragon on the reverse of the third one,
and the crescent to the left of the hole of the
second one).

5. 前蜀 STATE OF FORMER SHU

天漢元寶 T'ien Han Yuan Pao
917 A. D.

光天元寶 Kuang T'ien Yuan Pao
918 A. D.

遼紀 LIAO DYNASTY

(契丹 CH'I TAN TARTARS)
(Kitan)

天贊通寶
T'ien Tsan T'ung Pao
922-925

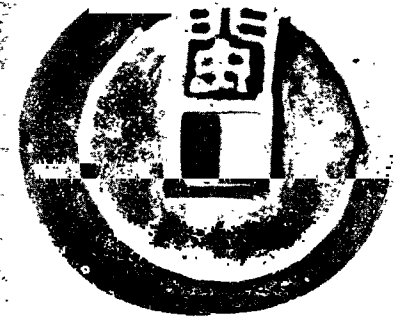
壽昌元寶
Shou Ch'ang Yuan Pao
1074-1083

永泉通貨
Yung Ch'uan T'ung Huo
942-953

開元通寶
K'ai Yuan T'ung Pao



閩
Min



閩國 Coin of the State of Min
907-946 A. D.

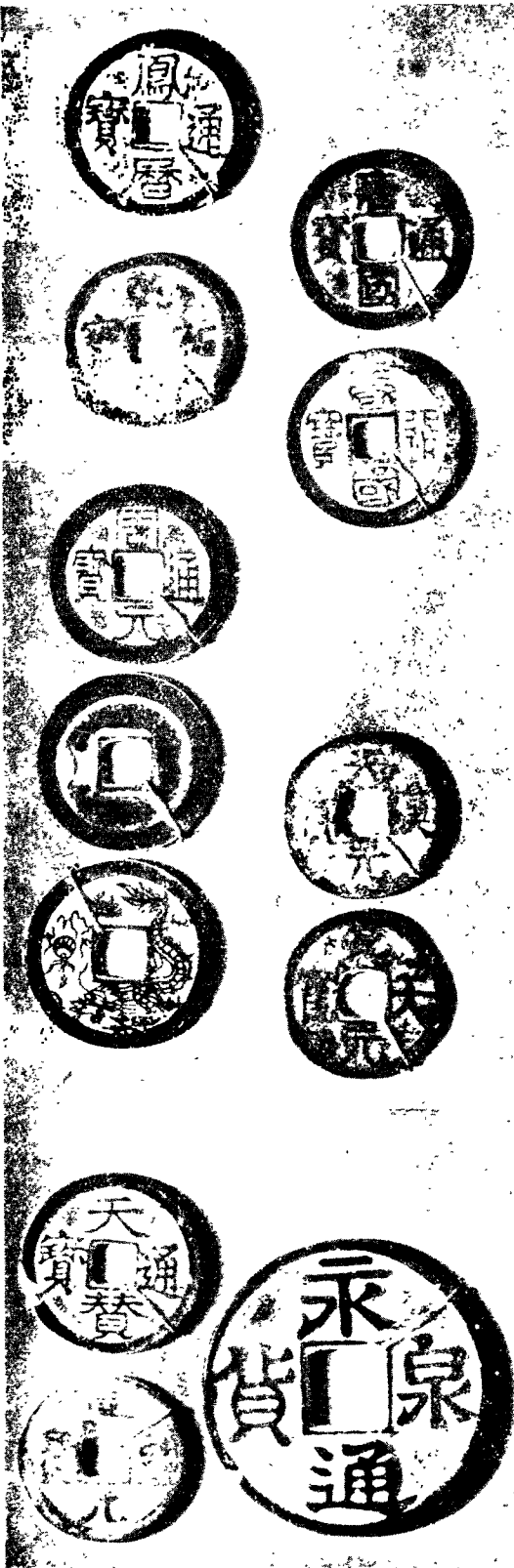
PERIOD OF THE FIVE DYNASTIES

This era of China's history has been dubbed the Period of the Five Dynasties, due to the fact that Chinese historians were determined to follow the dynastic system from year to year. It really was only a period of grand division and beside the five dynasties, listed in consecutive order, there were at least ten other good sized States in existence at the same time. Historians often skip over the smaller principalities.

The Five Dynasties were:

Posterior Liang	Lasted 16 years.
Posterior T'ang	" 13 "
Posterior Ch'in	" 11 "
Posterior Han	" 4 "
Posterior Chou	" 9 "

The Liao Dynasty and State of Shu were both contemporaneous with the Five Dynasties and both issued coins, samples of which are illustrated on this page.



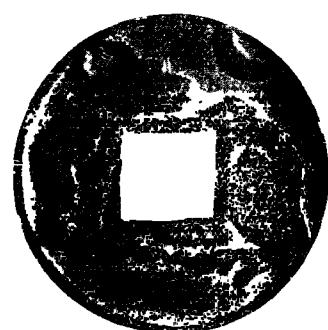
正 面
Obverse



B.



泰和重寶
Tai Ho Chung Pao
A. D. 1201-1208
Reverse sides of A and B plain.



Reverse No. 1
(Cow and moon)



Reverse No. 2
(Two flowers and bulbs)



Reverse No. 3
(Snake, Sword, Turtle and
Celestial Dipper.)

Reverses 1, 2 and 3 have an obverse
like "A" with the seal script.

金紀 CHIN (KIN) DYNASTY (女真 Nü-Chen Tartars) 1115-1260 A. D.

The 女真 Nu Chen Tartars lived to the north
of the 契丹 Chi Tan (Khitan) Tartars, and were
subject to them until 1125 when they overcame
their former lords. The chief took the title of
Grand Khan and called his dynasty the 金 Chin
Dynasty, which means gold. From this name they
gained the sobriquet "the Golden Horde".

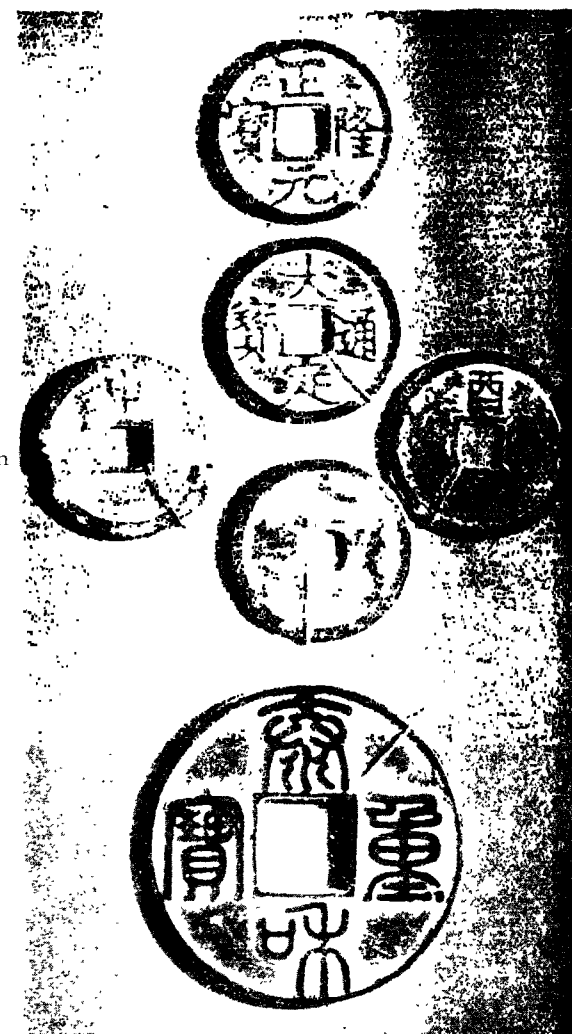
Having conquered the 契丹 Chi Tan's they
started south and captured Kaifeng (Honan) the
capital of the Chinese Empire. Having demanded
a large indemnity and the cession of parts of the
modern provinces of Shansi and Hopei (Chihli)
they departed. The Chinese then made plans for
another war, but the Chin's returned once more and
retook the capital. This time they increased the in-
demnity and demanded more land. Feeling that
even this was not enough they carried the imperial
household into captivity and appointed a ruler who
would be subservient to their orders. They extended
their sway to the northern banks of the Yangtze.



大定通寶
Ta Ting Tung Pao
A. D. 1161-1189

(The four coins in the middle of the block
at the right are also of this issue. The upper
one the obverse and the lower three the reverse.)

正隆元寶
Cheng Lung Yuan Pao



See Obverse "A"



貞祐通寶 Chen Yu Tung Pao
A. D. 1213-1217

宋紀 SUNG DYNASTY

960-1127 A. D.

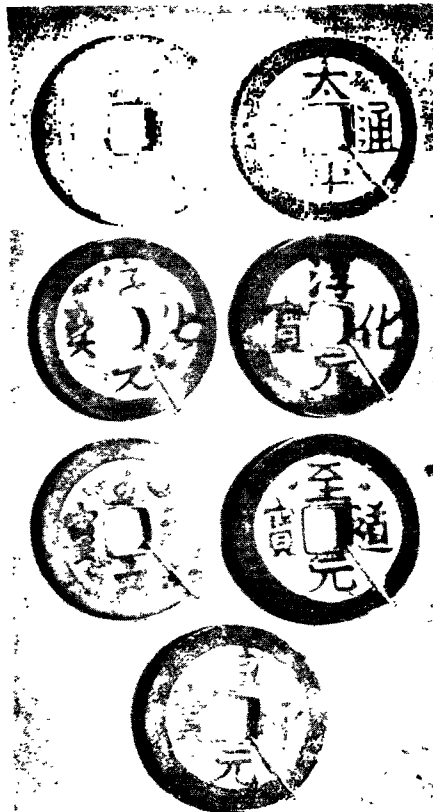
The Sung Dynasty started in 960 A. D. at 開封 K'ai-feng (Honan).

Chao K'uang-Yin (趙匡胤) the commander-in-chief of the Posterior Chou Dynasty was taking his army to the front to fight the 契丹 Chi Tan Tartars. His officers and men were not satisfied with the political situation in the capital, where the seven-year-old emperor 顯德 Hsien Te was the titular head of the government. Before they reached the battle line they executed a coup d'état by proclaiming their commanding officer the Emperor.

The Sung Dynasty is known for the pacific means it used toward its opponents, often giving money to other States for recognizing the Dynasty as the over-lord.

The noted historian 司馬光 Ssu-Ma Kuang wrote the history of China from the Fifth Century B. C. to the 10th Century A. D., and also a dictionary as well as other historical works. Another man of note during this dynasty was 王安石 Wang An-Shih, who carried out numerous social reforms during his eighteen years as the Prime Minister.

The coins of this period were usually well made, and the legends were in the old seal script or the more modern writing. The calligraphy of some of these specimens is excellent.



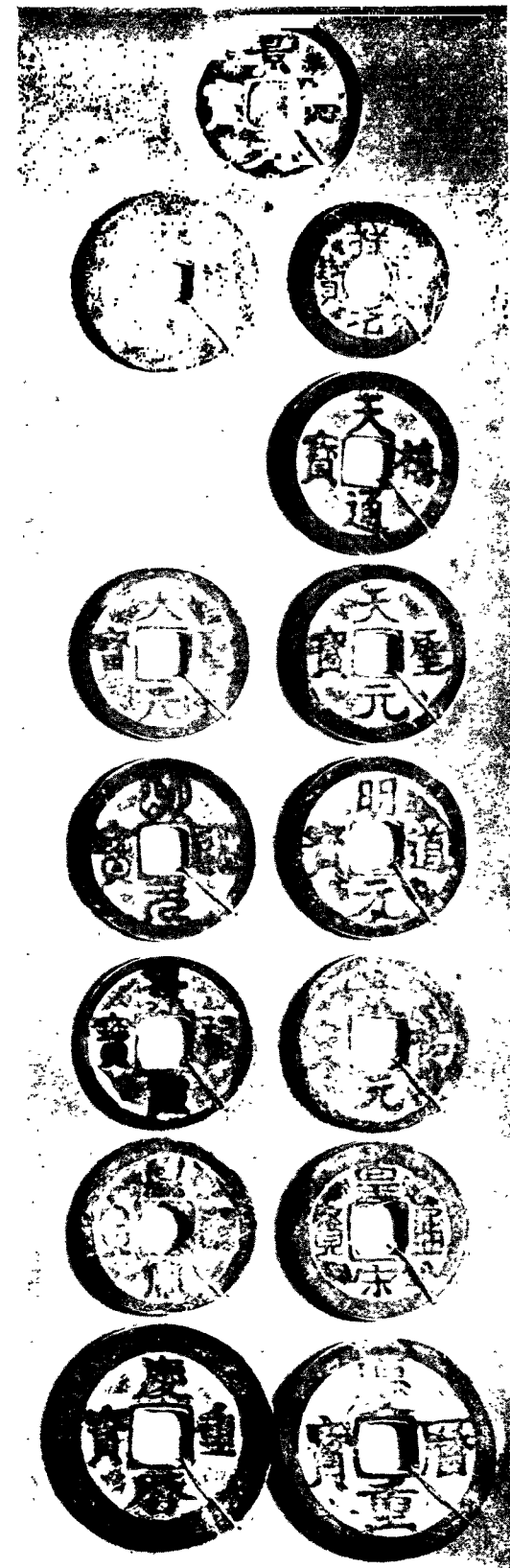
宋元通寶
Sung Yuan T'ung Pao
Emperor: 太祖 T'ai Tzu
960-976

淳化元寶
Ch'un Hua Yuan Pao
990-995
(Read clockwise)

至道元寶
Chih Tao Yuan Pao
995-998
(Read clockwise)

咸平元寶
Hsien Ping Yuan Pao
998-1004
(Read clockwise)

太平通寶
T'ai Ping T'ung Pao
Emperor: 太祖 T'ai Tzu
976



景德元寶
Ching Te Yuan Pao
1004-1008
(Read clockwise)

祥符元寶
Hsiang Fu Yuan Pao
1008-1017
(Read clockwise)

天禧通寶
T'ien Hsi T'ung Pao
1017-1022
(Read clockwise)

天聖元寶
T'ien Sheng Yuan Pao
1023-1032
(Read clockwise)

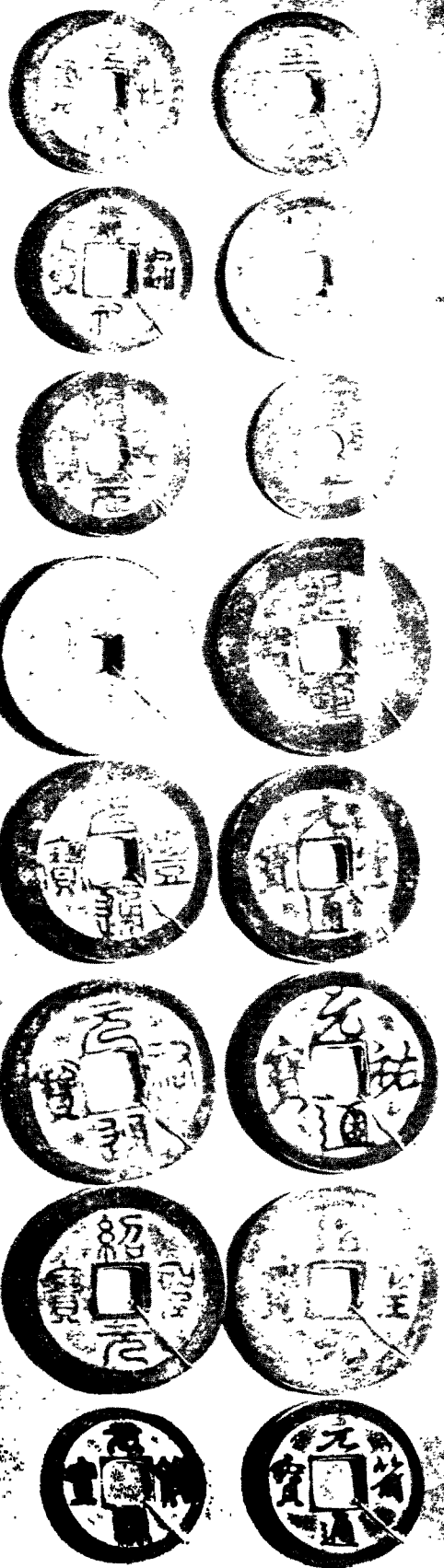
明道元寶
Ming Tao Yuan Pao
1032-1034
(Read clockwise)

景祐元寶
Ching Yu Yuan Pao
1034-1038

皇宋通寶
Huang Sung T'ung Pao
元寶 Yuan Pao
1038-1040

慶曆重寶
Ch'ing Li Chung Pao
1041-1049

宋紀 SUNG DYNASTY



至和元寶
Chih Ho Yuan Pao
1054-1056
(Read clockwise)

嘉祐元寶
Chia Yu Yuan Pao
1056-1064
(Read clockwise)

治平聖寶
Chih Ping Sheng Pao
1064-1068

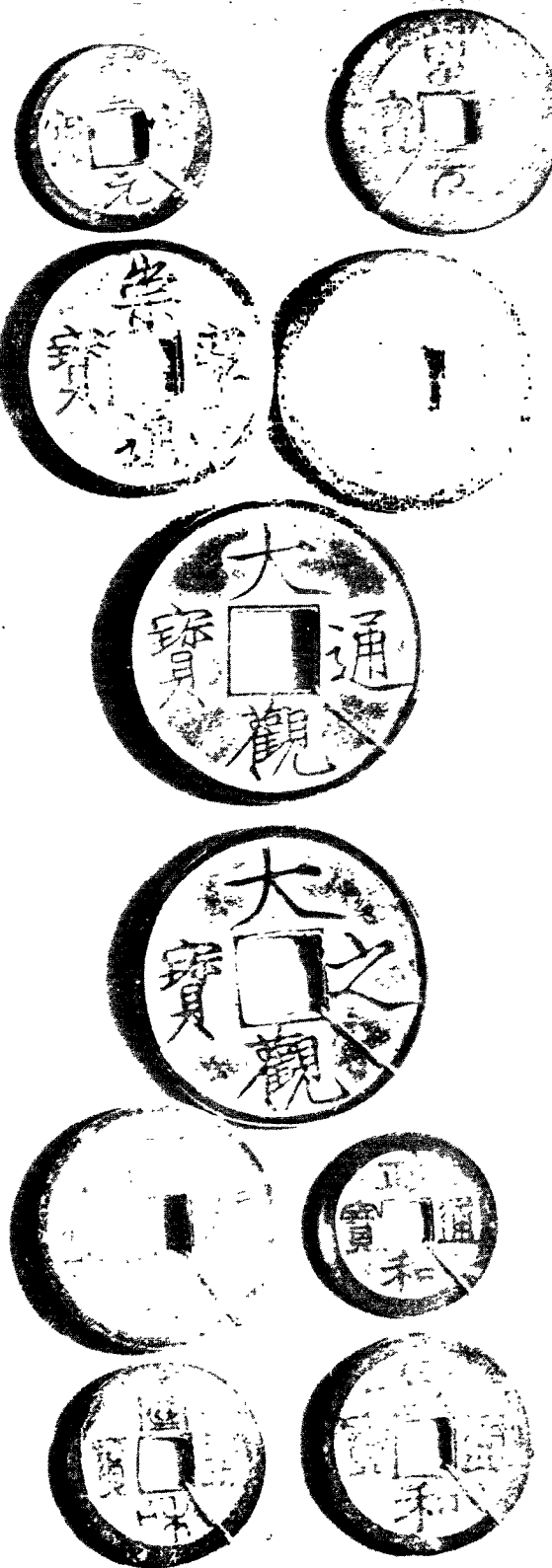
熙寧重寶
Hsi Ning Chung Pao
1068-1078
(Read clockwise)

元豐通寶
Yuan Feng Tung Pao
1078-1086
(Read clockwise)

元祐通寶
Yuan Yu Tung Pao
1086-1094
(Read clockwise)

紹聖元寶
Shao Sheng Yuan Pao
1094-1098
(Read clockwise)

元符通寶
Yuan Fu Tung Pao
1098-1101
(Read clockwise)



聖宋元寶
Sheng Sung Yuan Pao
Emperor: Chien Chung
1101

崇寧重寶
Ch'ung Ning Chung Pao
1102-1107

大觀通寶
Ta Kuan Tung Pao
1107-1110

大觀之寶
Ta Kuan Chih Pao
1107-1110

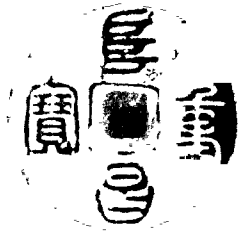
政和通寶
Cheng Ho Tung Pao
1111-1118

宣和通寶
Hsuan Ho Tung Pao
1119-1126

南宋紀 SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY



阜昌元寶
Fu Ch'ang Yuan Pao
(Read clockwise)



阜昌重寶
Fu Ch'ang Chung Pao
(Read top, bottom,
right, left)
Seal Script
KINGDOM of CH'I
(S. Sung)
A. D. 1131-1137



In 1125 A. D. the 金 Chin Tartars overcame their former lords, the Chi Tan Tartars. They occupied all of North China and made their capital at Peking (Pei Ching). When they reached K'aifeng, the capital of the Sung Empire, they demanded a large indemnity and the cession of parts of modern Shansi and Hopei. Leaving there, they returned north only to hear rumors that the Sung were planning to fight them. This time they returned to the attack and took K'aifeng once more. They carried the imperial family into captivity and set their own henchman at K'aifeng to head the government for them. They went on further south and ruled as far south as the northern banks of the Yangtze.

From 1127 onward the Sung Dynasty was known as the Southern Sung, because it only controlled the southern part of the country. The capital was first located at Nanking and later at Hangchow in what is now Chekiang.

The famous philosopher 朱熹 Chu Hsi rose to fame during this time. He

brought Ssu-Ma Kuang's great history up to date and wrote commentaries on the Confucian classics.

The Mongols finally overthrew the Southern Sung Dynasty and ruled thruout the length and breadth of China.

Coins of the Southern Sung Dynasty often had the year of the emperor's reign inscribed on the reverse. The first year was designated by the character 元 Yuan and the succeeding years by the numerals. The illustrations of these coins on page 42 show the 咸淳 Hsien Ch'un series for the first five years of his reign.

遼紀 LIAO DYNASTY (Also known as the 契丹 CH'I TAN or KITAN TARTARS)

Emperor 道宗 Tao Tsung A. D. 1055-1100
大安重寶 Ta An Chung Pao A. D. 1083-1092

建炎通寶

Chien Yen T'ung Pao
1127-1131

紹興通寶

Shao Hsing T'ung Pao
1131-1163

紹興元寶

Shao Hsing Yuan Pao
1131-1163
(Read clockwise)

同上

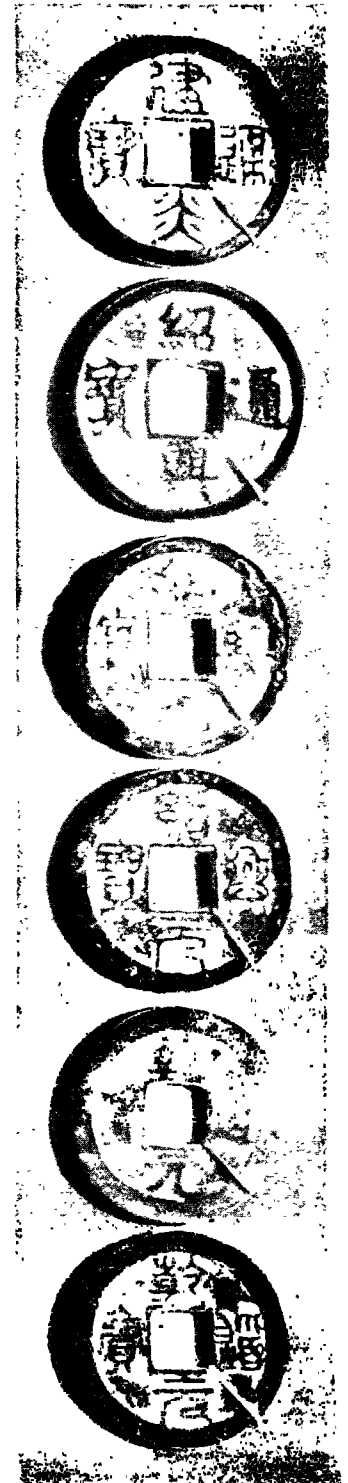
Same as above
but in seal script.

乾道元寶

Ch'ien Tao Yuan Pao
1165-1174
(Read clockwise)

同上

Same as above
but in seal script.



南宋紀 SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY

淳熙元寶
Ch'un Hsi Yuan Pao
1174-1190
(Read clockwise)

紹熙元寶
Shao Hsi Yuan Pao
1190-1195
(Read clockwise)

慶元通寶
Ch'ing Yuan T'ung Pao
1195-1201
(Read clockwise)

嘉泰通寶
Chia Tai T'ung Pao
1201-1205
(Read clockwise)

開禧通寶
K'ai Hsi T'ung Pao
1205-1208
(Read clockwise)

嘉定通寶
Chia Ting T'ung Pao
1208-1225

大宋元寶
Ta Sung Yuan Pao
1225-1228
Issued by 寶慶
Pao Ch'ing
(Read clockwise)

紹定通寶
Shao Ting T'ung Pao
1228-1234

端平通寶
Tuan P'ing T'ung Pao
1234-1237

嘉熙重寶
Chia Hsi Chung Pao
1237-1241
(Read clockwise)

淳祐通寶
Ch'un Yu T'ung Pao
1241-1253

皇宋元寶
Huang Sung Yuan Pao
1253-1259
Issued by 寶祐 Pao Yu
(Read clockwise)

景定元寶
Ching Ting Yuan Pao
1260-1265

咸淳元寶
Hsien Ch'un Yuan Pao
1265-1275

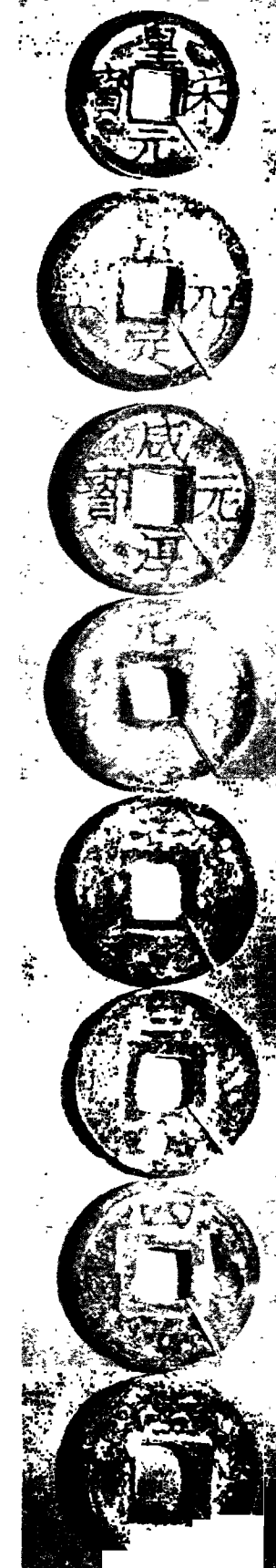
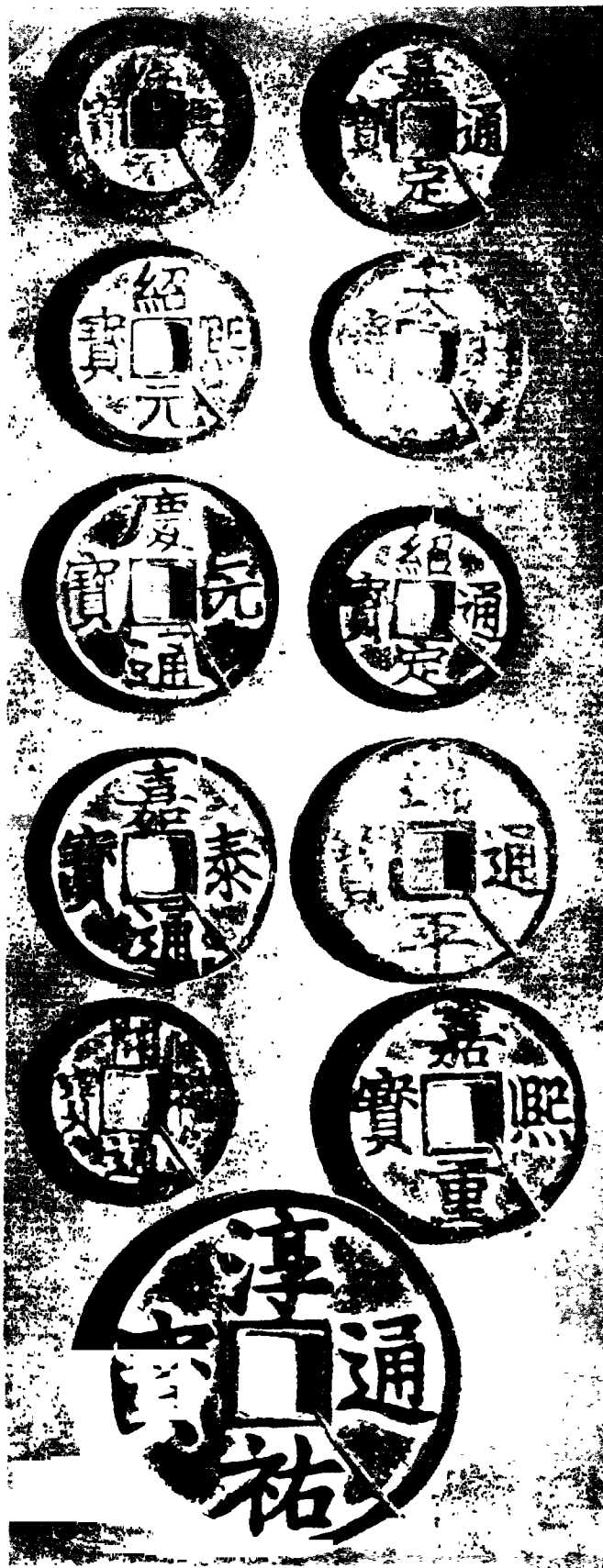
Reverse: 元 Yuan
Yuan stands for the
first year of the reign.

二 Er=2nd year

三 San=3rd year

四 Ssu=4th year

五 Wu=5th year



LAST OF THE SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY



1. Reverse 2. Reverse 3. Reverse Obverse

Emperor 理宗 Li Tsung (1253-1275)

Coins issued circa 1264 during

Li Tsung's Dynastic Title 景定 Ching Ting

Obverse: 臨安府行用 Lin An Fu Hsing Yung = Useable in the Prefecture of Linan.

Reverse: 1. 準壹伯文省 Chun I Pai Wen Sheng = Exactly 100 cash frugal currency.

2. 準叁伯文省 Chun San Pai Wen Sheng = „ 300 „ „ „

3. 準伍伯文省 Chun Wu Pai Wen Sheng = „ 500 „ „ „

These coins were issued at the close of the Southern Sung Dynasty after Khublai Khan (or 世祖 Shih Tsu) had driven the Sung out of most of the land. Li Tsung of Sung tried to hold things together, but was crushed under the heels of the invading Mongols. His ruling name was changed three times, and it was during the period he was known as 景定 Ching Ting that he issued these coins.

元紀 YUAN DYNASTY (OR MONGOL DYNASTY)

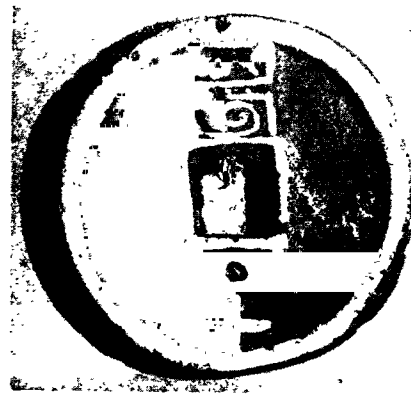
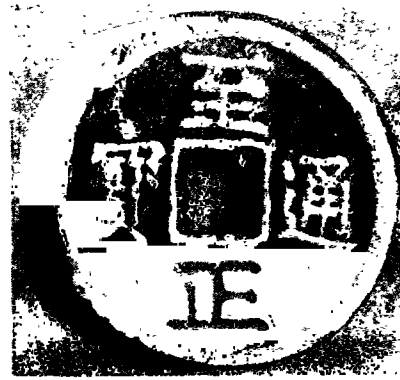
1280-1368 A. D.

Genghis Khan led the Mongols in many victorious battles between 1209 and 1227. He had reached Europe and was only called because of the defection of Hsi Hsia.

However, it was Khubilai Khan (忽必烈 Hu Pi Lieh) that established the Mongols in China. He was the son of Genghis (成吉思 Ch'eng Chi Szu). In 1237 Khubilai was leading the Mongol hords thru Russia, and his troops almost got as far as Italy when he was forced to return because of the death of Ogdoi (太宗 T'ai Tsung) who had taken over the headship of the Mongols in the home area on the death of Genghis in 1227. This fact probably saved Europe quite a little trouble.

In 1271 Khubilai took the Chinese name 元 Yüan as the title for his dynasty and began his advances against the Sung. This was completed in 1279-1280 and from that date onward official recognition was given to the 元紀 Yüan Dynasty in China.

With the exception of India and the Arabian Peninsula all of Asia now came under the sway of the Mongols with Khubilai as the Emperor of China, and even the eastern part of Europe still felt his power. On his death he was given the "Temple Name" (Dynastic Title) of Shih Tsu, which translated means the "Ancestor of the World", for did he not hold power over a larger empire than man had ever seen before?



Emperor 順帝 Shun Ti 1333-1367 A. D.

Obverse: 至正通寶 Chih Cheng T'ung Pao

Reverse: Plain or as in lower right type with the Mongol for 辰 Ch'en

They also have 卯 Mao, 己 Ssu and 二 Er (two) in Mongol script above the hole.

These Mongols it seemed were still of the nomadic type that knew little or nothing about culture. When they took China they had no idea of advancing their own culture. It was merely a matter of a conquering race making the conquered their slaves, and this they set about to do. The people within the empire were divided into four classes. The highest strata were the Mongols with the Semites following as a close second. These two groups were the class from which all of the higher officials were drawn and they were not to mingle with the two lower classes, or slaves of the empire. This type was made up of the Hans (Chinese of the Ch'in group) and the Southerners (Chinese under the Sung Dynasty).

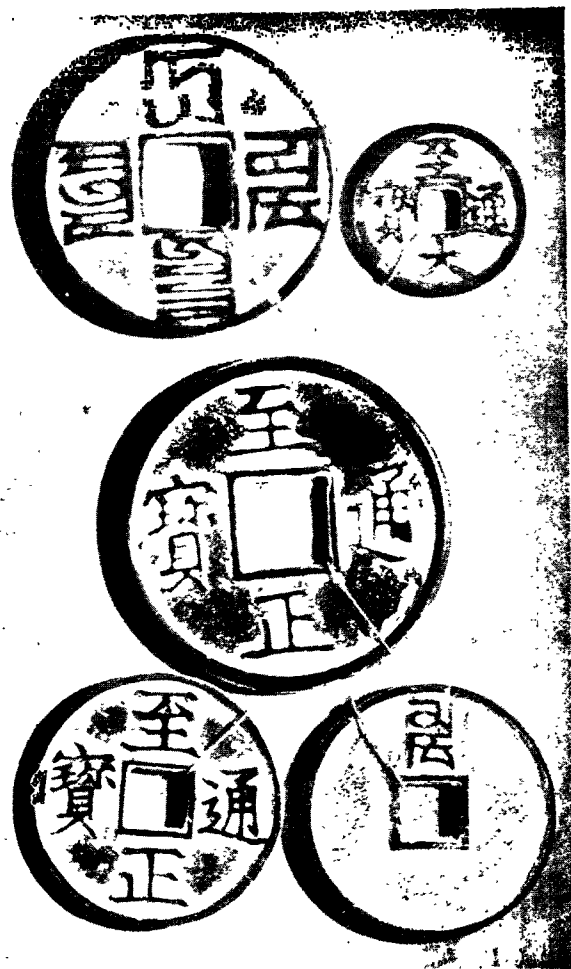
When the Yuans adopted the former examination system they divided the entrants into upper and lower-class entrants and posted the results of the examinations on two notice boards so as not to contaminate the ruling class with the Chinese. If the latter desired to become minor officers they had to adopt the Mohammedan religion.

It was during the Yuan Dynasty that Marco Polo became a high ranking officer in China.

The Chinese were not allowed to carry arms, and ten families were placed under the supervision of a 家長 Chia Chang, who was allowed to use oppressive methods in handling his charges. Little wonder that the Chinese arose and drove out this ilk before it could claim a century of rule over the Chinese.

元紀 YUAN DYNASTY (OR MONGOL DYNASTY)

1280-1368 A. D.



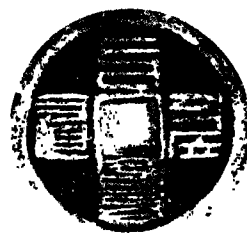
武宗 Wu Tsung 1308-1311 A. D. (Guluk)

大元通寶 Ta Yuan T'ung Pao
(Mongol Script)

至大通寶 Chih Ta Tung Pao

順帝 Shun Ti 1333-1367 A. D. (Tohan Timor)

Obverse: 至正通寶 Chih Cheng T'ung Pao



Emperor 順帝 Shun Ti (Tohan Timor)

至元通寶 Chih Yuan T'ung Pao

(Mongolian Script)

A. D. 1335-1340

Yuan Dynasty Rebel Issue



大義通寶 Ta I T'ung Pao

陳友諒 Ch'en Yu-Liang set himself up as the so-called emperor 漢主 Han Chu (or Lord of the Hans) from 1360 to 1363. The coin bears his reigning title 大義 Ta I.

明紀紙幣 MING DYNASTY PAPER BILL



(Reduced in size for printing)

大明通行寶鈔 Ta Ming T'ung Hsing Pao Ch'ao
(The Great Ming Universally Valid Precious Paper Money.)

Issued by 洪武 Hung Wu 1368-1399 A. D. Made of a tough, coarse paper 8 3/4" x 13 1/2", it bears the red seal of the emperor, and the following inscription: 壹貫 1 Kuan (One Kuan or 1,000 cash), made by the 戶部 Hu Pu (Board of Revenue).

"The Great Ming Valid Paper Money shall pass along with copper currency. Counterfeiters shall be beheaded, and those who give information leading to their arrest and conviction shall be granted 250 taels, as well as the property of the criminal." (A liberal translation.)

明紀 THE MING DYNASTY

(First styled 大中紀 Ta Chung Dynasty
or the Great Middle Dynasty.)

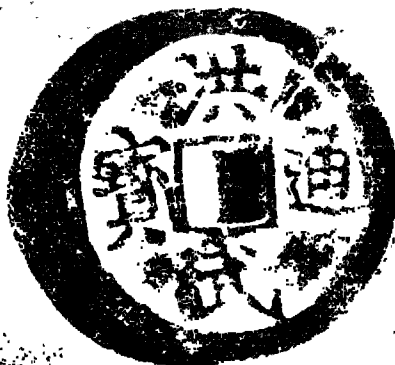
Near the end of the Yüan (元紀) Dynasty a minor monk of the Huang Chüeh Monastery, named 朱元璋 Chu Yuan-Chang, arose as a leader of the Chinese people and within fifteen years had driven the Mongols out of China proper. He established his capital at 應天府 Yintienfu (Nanking) and a secondary capital at K'aifengfu in Honan. He is known better by his reigning title, 洪武 Hung Wu.

Hung Wu is said to have started schools and codified the laws, but native historians rank him as one of the most unlearned, ambitious and cruel brutes that ever ascended the throne of China. Ku Chieh-Kang (顧頡剛), in the Chinese Year Book, says: "From his common origin he probably knew the masses better, that they were not born with a slavish nature and that when the least chance availed them, everyone would straighten up his back to declare himself the independent master. He adopted severe measures by killing his fighting generals, lords, premiers and influential courtiers. Men of the highest governmental posts were not allowed to stand before him even in naive conversations. - - - This absolute brutal tyranny, though characteristic of all autocracies, reached its zenith in Yüan and Ming." (1935-1936 Chinese Year Bok, p. 57)



大中通寶
Ta Chung T'ung Pao
武洪 Hung Wu
1368-1399

(The Ta Ming Dynasty
was first known
as the Ta Chung)



洪武通寶
Hung Wu T'ung Pao
1368-1399



天啟通寶
T'ien Ch'i T'ung Pao
1621-1628



正德通寶
Cheng Te T'ung Pao
1506-1522

On the death of Hung Wu his grandson ascended the throne, but within four years Prince Yen (the son of Hung Wu) deposed the Emperor and put himself in as the Emperor Yung Le 永樂. It was during his reign that Cheng Ho set sail with a fleet of sixty odd vessels and 37,000 soldiers to the south seas. It was this noted sailor that also made trips to India, Arabia and the east coast of Africa.

The Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and English traders found their way to China during this dynasty. They were out for trade and gain and carried on various activities along the coast, which in some cases brought on armed conflict.

The Catholic missionaries introduced astronomy, geometry and other branches of science at this time. Matthew Ricci (利瑪竇) was the outstanding leader of this group and he found favor with the court of Wan Li in Peking.

It was during the reign of 萬歷 Wan Li that the Manchus started to set up their own government outside the Great Wall.

明紀 MING DYNASTY



Obverse: 大中重寶 Ta Chung Chung Pao



Reverse: 京 Ching (Capital) Stands for Nanking, the capital of the Ming Dynasty.

The Ming Dynasty was first styled the 大中紀 Ta Chung Dynasty



No's. 1-3 have 洪武通寶 Hung Wu T'ung Pao on the obverse (1368-1399)

十 Shih = 10
北平 Peiping
(Modern 順店 Shuntien
in Honan)

十 Shih = 10
福 Fu for Fukien

A boy playing a
flute while he rides
on a water-buffalo.

Obverse: 天啟通寶

Reverse: 十 Shih = 10
一兩 I Liang = I Ounce
密 Mi = Profound: thick

明紀 MING DYNASTY

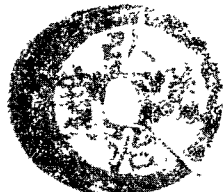
永樂通寶
Yung Le Tung Pao
1403-1425



宣德通寶
Hsuan Te Tung Pao
1426-1436



弘治通寶
Hung Chih Tung Pao
1488-1506



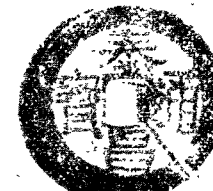
嘉靖通寶
Chia Ching Tung Pao
1522-1567



萬曆通寶
Wan Li Tung Pao
1573-1620



泰昌通寶
Tai Chang Tung Pao
1620-1621



崇禎通寶
Ch'ung Chen Tung Pao
1628-1644
Special type of reverse
Showing 4 animals
on the run.



崇禎通寶
Ch'ung Chen Tung Pao
1628-1644

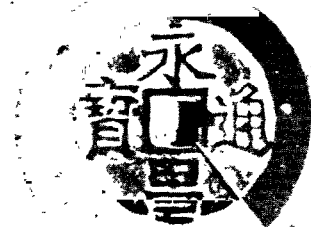


成化通寶
Ch'eng Hua Tung Pao
1465-1487



弘光通寶
Hung Kwang Tung Pao
Issued after the official
downfall of the Ming
Dynasty by a grandson
of 神宗 Shen Tsung,
由崧 Yu Sung by
name. He gave himself
the title 福王 Fu Wang,
or "Prosperous King";
He held court in
Nanking in 1645.

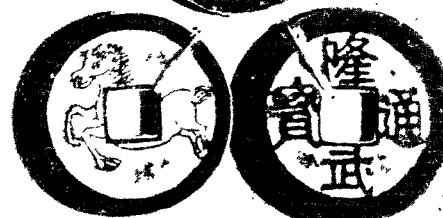
明 MING SCIONS



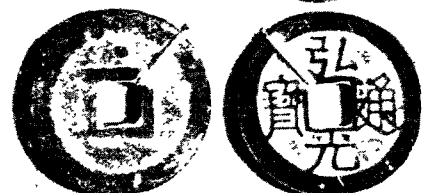
Yung Chang Tung Pao
1637-1644
Issued by the rebel 李自成
Li Tze-Ch'eng at 西安 Sian, Shensi.



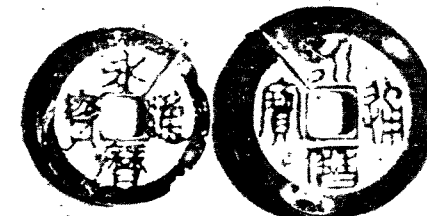
大順通寶
Ta Shun Tung Pao
1644
Issued by the rebel 張獻忠
Chang Hsien-Chung at 成都 Ch'engt'u,
Szechuan.



唐將千里
T'ang Chiang Ch'ien Li
said to be a Lung Wu charm.
Inserted here to show the
horse design.



隆武通寶
Lung Wu Tung Pao



弘光通寶
Hung Kwang Tung Pao
1645 Ming Claimant



永曆通寶
Yung Li Tung Pao
(In ordinary and also seal script.)
1645 Ming Claimant
(The one at right might be a Japanese
issue.)

興朝一通寶
Hsing Ch'ao Tung Pao
1655

Cast for 孫可望 Sun K'e-Wang
(self styled 東平王 Eastern Peace King)
the adopted son of Chang Hsien-Chung
(see Ta Shun Tung Pao above).
He tried to make 貴陽 Kweichow
his seat of government.

明 MING and 清 CH'ING DYNASTY REBEL ISSUES

昭武通寶

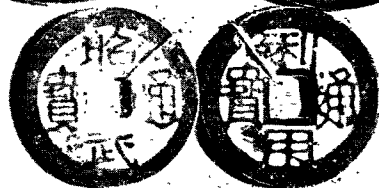
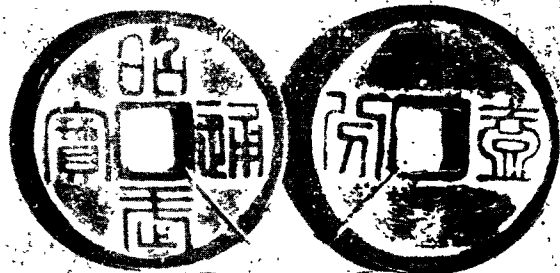
Obverse:

Chao Wu T'ung Pao

Reverse:

壹分 I Fen

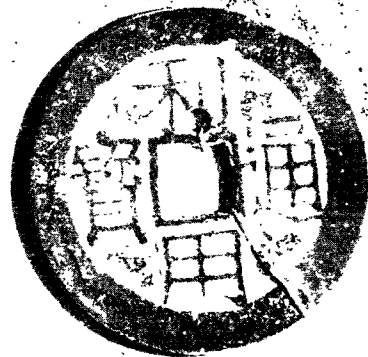
The smaller coins have plain reverses.



利用通寶

Li Yung T'ung Pao

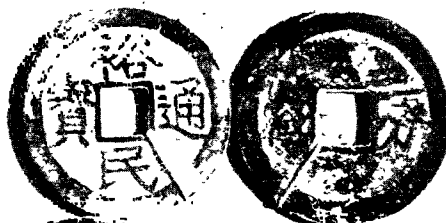
The reverse often bears characters and numerals.



裕民通寶

Yü Min T'ung Pao
Circa 1676

Issued by 耿精忠
Keng Ching-Chung who rebelled in the three southern coastal provinces.



Reverse:

一分 | One cent
分 Fen |

壹錢 1 Ch'ien = One Ch'ien

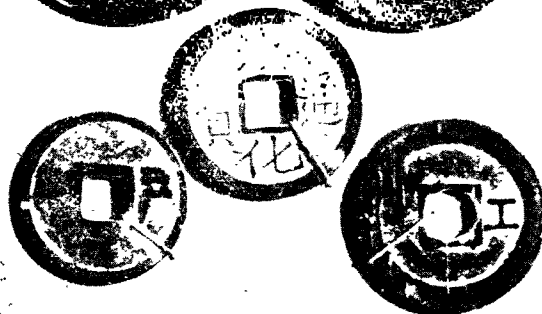
一錢 1 Ch'ien Che | Chekiang
錢浙 Ch'ien Che | One Ch'ien



洪化通寶

Hung Hua T'ung Pao
Circa 1679

Cast for 吳世璠 Wu Shih-Fan
He was the successor and grandson of the Ming rebel 吳三桂 Wu San-Kuei



FOREIGN CASH FOUND IN CIRCULATION IN CHINA

聖元通寶

Sheng Yuan T'ung Pao
1400-1401

安法元寶

An Fa Yuan Pao
(Read clockwise)
1418-1428

大和通寶

Ta Ho T'ung Pao
1443-1452

延寧通寶

Yen Ning T'ung Pao
1453-1459

光順通寶

Kuang Shun T'ung Pao
1460-1469

洪德通寶

Hung Te T'ung Pao
1470-1497

景統通寶

Ching Tung T'ung Pao
1498-1503

明德通寶

Ming Te T'ung Pao
1527-1530

永盛通寶

Yung Sheng T'ung Pao
1705-1719

景興通寶

Ching Hsing T'ung Pao
1740-1786

泰德通寶

T'ai Te T'ung Pao
1777-1785

光中通寶

Kuang Chung T'ung Pao
1788-1792

景盛通寶

Ching Sheng T'ung Pao
1793-1801

嘉隆通寶

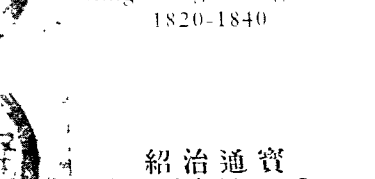
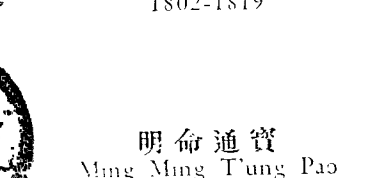
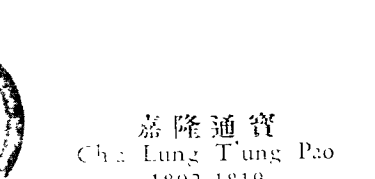
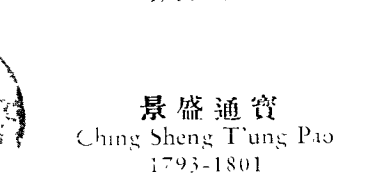
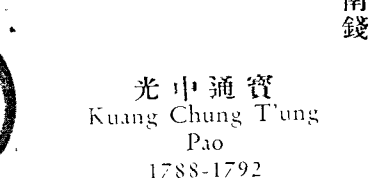
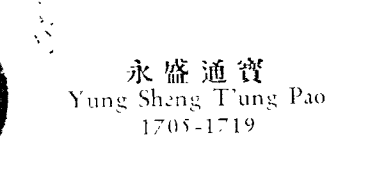
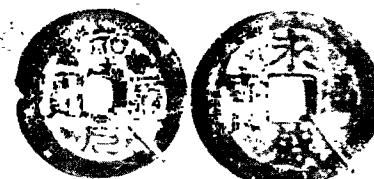
Chia Lung T'ung Pao
1802-1819

明命通寶

Ming Ming T'ung Pao
1820-1840

紹治通寶

Shao Chih T'ung Pao
1841-1847



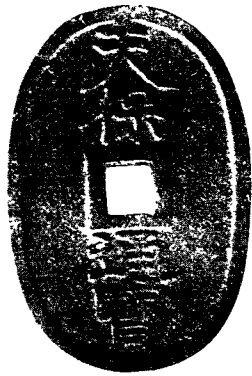
在中國行使之安南錢

Annamese Coins Found in Circulation in China

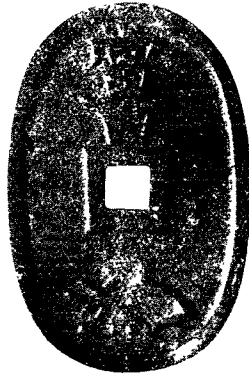
FOREIGN CASH FOUND IN CIRCULATION IN CHINA

在中國行使之外國幣

在中國行使之日本錢 Japanese Coins Used in China

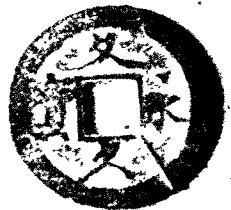


天保 通寶
T'ien Pao T'ung Pao

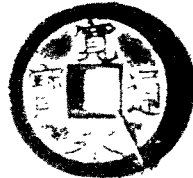


當百 Tang Pai =
Value One Hundred
(Note Butterfly)

文久永寶
Wen Chiu Yung Pao
A. D. 1863 sqq.



寬永通寶
K'ung Yung T'ung Pao
A. D. 1626-1769



A few tens of foreign cash found their way into circulation in China during the days of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

In the southern provinces cash from Annam (or French Indo-China as it was later known to the world) were to be found in daily use. The Japanese species were found along the maritime routes, and the Korean in the northern provinces.

The oval T'ien Pao coin of Japan, or the Loochoo Islands, is an odd piece. Below the hole, on the reverse side, is to be seen a butterfly, and above that the characters Tan Pai (For 100).

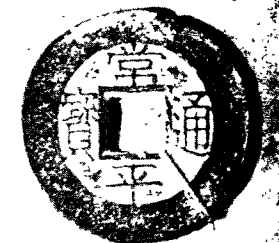
The An Fa coin of Annam reads clockwise, instead of top-bottom-right-left as most of the cash read.

Kuang Chung and Chia Lung pieces often have a ring in relief surrounding the characters. These coins are often very thin.

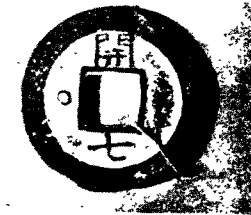
The Korean 常平 Ch'ang P'ing coins are numerous and the designs on the reverse are varied. There are characters, numerals, crescents and rings in combination.

Korean Coins Used in China

在中國行使之高麗錢



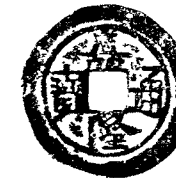
常平通寶



Ch'ang P'ing T'ung Pao

Korean Coins issued between 1633 and 1883 and found in circulation in the northern provinces of China.

Annamese Coin Used in China



嘉隆通寶
Chia Lung T'ung Pao
Annam 1802-1819
Note the ring between characters and outer edge.

清紀 CH'ING DYNASTY

(1644-1911 A. D.)

The Manchus had a long period of contact with Chinese culture before they became the rulers of the land. They finally came under the influence of the 金紀 Chin Dynasty of 女貞 Nü Chen Tartars (1115-1260 (A. D.)). When the Ming Dynasty came into being the 遼河域 Liao River Valley (in Manchuria) was divided into three provinces, viz: Chien Chou Wei, Hai Hsi Wei and Yeh Jen Wei. The governor of Chien Chou Wei (孟特穆 Meng T'o Mu) settled in Hsinking in what is now Liaoning province — hence the "new name" for the capital of "Manchukuo". This man Meng was later credited with being the first of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

At the instigation of Nikanwailan the Ming's had Meng and his son killed, and a grandson took up the leadership of the Manchus and swore revenge on Nikanwailan. He crushed the leaders of the other Manchu tribes and also some of the Mongols and became the undisputed leader of Fengtien (Liaoning) and Kirin. By 1616 he proclaimed himself the emperor under the title 天命 T'ien Ming (Heaven's Proclamation or D. G.) In 1618 he started his southward advance and routed a Ming army of 200,000 under Yang Kao. In 1627 he was wounded and died near Ningyuan. His son 天宗 T'ien Tsung took over the helm of state and by 1634 had Chahar under his thumb.

During the war with the Mongols the jade seal of the emperorship of China (taken away by the last Yüan emperor) was taken, and in 1636 he changed Manchuria into the country called 清 Ch'ing. This marked the titular start of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

The next year he captured Korea and later 吳三桂 Wu San-Kuei (The Ming General in charge at Shanhaikuan) seeking revenge against Li Tze-Ch'eng, requested T'ien Tsung to bring his troops inside the wall. This was done and within a short time the Ch'ings set themselves on the throne in Peiping.

Of the Ch'ing emperors 康熙 K'ang Hsi and 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung were the most famous. Under their leadership their dynasty reached the greatest heights.

By the 20th Century their power was lost and in a short revolution in 1911-1912 the last vestiges of Manchu power were swept from the country. The Chinese had once more swallowed a foreign invader. Time has always fought on China's side.

世祖 Shih Tsu
順治 Shun Chih
(1644-1662)

聖祖 Sheng Tsu
康熙 K'ang Hsi
(1662-1723)

世宗 Shih Tsung
雍正 Yung Cheng
(1723-1736)

高宗 Kao Tsung
乾隆 Ch'ien Lung
(1736-1796)

仁宗 Jen Tsung
嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing
(1796-1821)

宣宗 Hsuan Tsung
道光 Tao Kuang
(1821-1851)

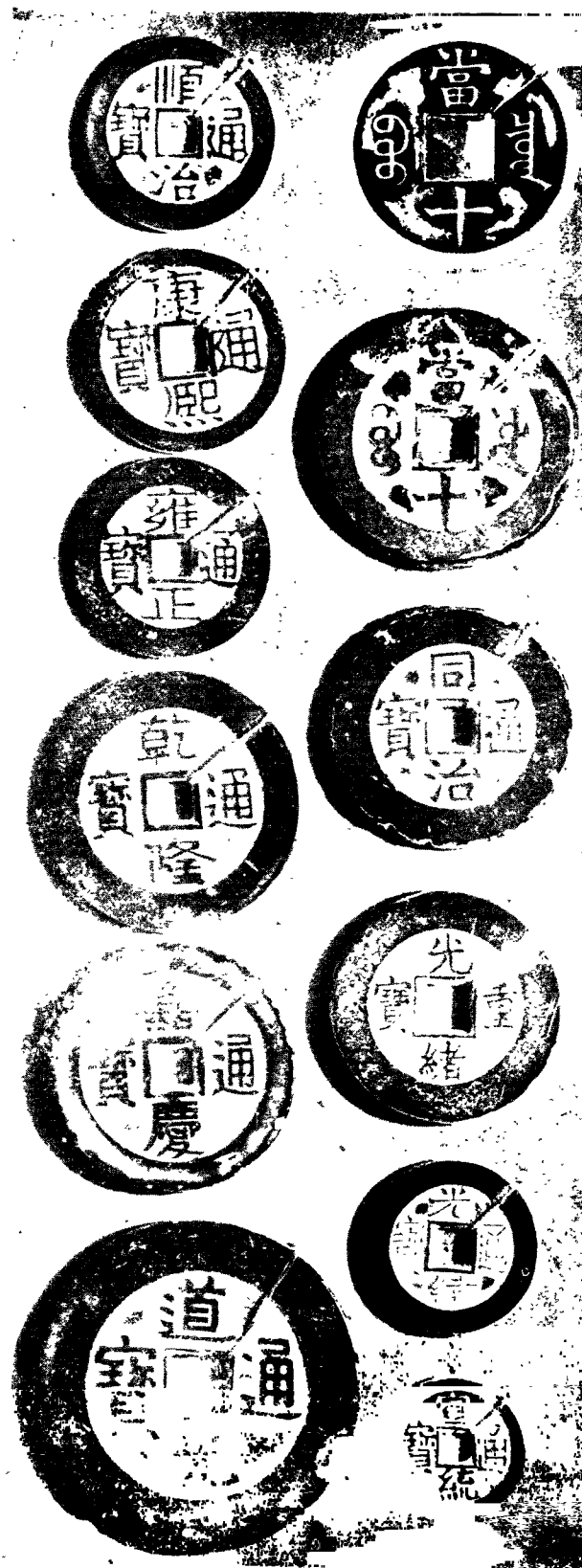
文宗 Wen Tsung
咸豐 Hsien Feng
(1851-1862)

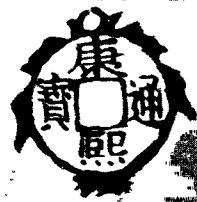
These two coins of Hsien Feng show the reverse side. For the obverse see the next page.

穆宗 Mu Tsung
同治 T'ung Chih
(1862-1875)

光緒 Kuang Hsü
(1875-1909)

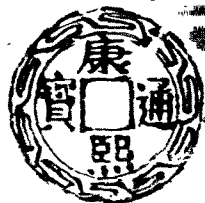
(No Temple title because he is still living)
宣統 Hsüan T'ung
(1909—Deposed 1911)
(Now "Emperor of Manchukuo.")



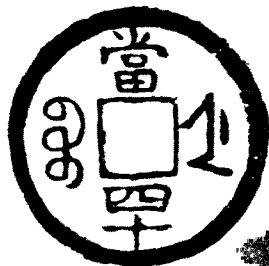


康熙通寶
K'ang Hsi T'ung Pao
(1662-1723)

A cash filed at the edges to look like a conventional peach in Chinese art. These were then used as decorations on clothing.



This cash also shows the workmanship of an artistically inclined craftsman. Note the design carved in the wide border.



O. 咸豐重寶
Hsien Feng T'ung Pao
(1851-1862)

R. 當四十 Tang Ssu Shih=
Worth 40

Manchu characters are
浙寶 Che Pao=Chekiang Value
(Chekiang Provincial Mint)



O. 咸豐元寶 Hsien Feng Yuan
Pao (1851-1862)

R. 當四十 Tang Ssu Shih=
Worth 40.

Manchu characters are
直寶 Chih Pao=Chihli Value
(Chihli—now Hopei—Provincial
Mint)



O. 康熙重寶 K'ang Hsi Chung
Pao

R. Dragon and Phoenix design.

寶 Pao=Precious

泉 Ch'uan =Money

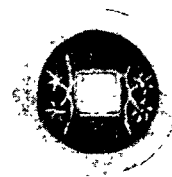
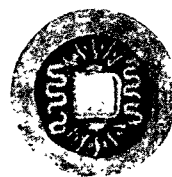
CH'ING DYNASTY

臺	寧	宣	同
T'ai	Ning	Hsüan	T'ung
桂	河	原	福
Kuei	Ho	Yuan	Fu
陝	南	蘇	臨
Shan	Nan	Su	Lin
雲	廣	薊	東
Yün	Kuang	Chi	Tung
章	浙	昌	江
Chang	Che	Ch'ang	Chiang

The above poem is made up of the characters designating places of issue, or Mint names, of the K'ang Hsi brass cash. Chinese collectors try to get sets of the cash with these characters on them. (See page 54 for Mint names.)

There is no particular meaning to the "poem" but the character-sounds rhyme and hence it is an easy verse to remember. It is to be read from top to bottom starting at the right hand column.

TWO NON-LOCATED PIECES



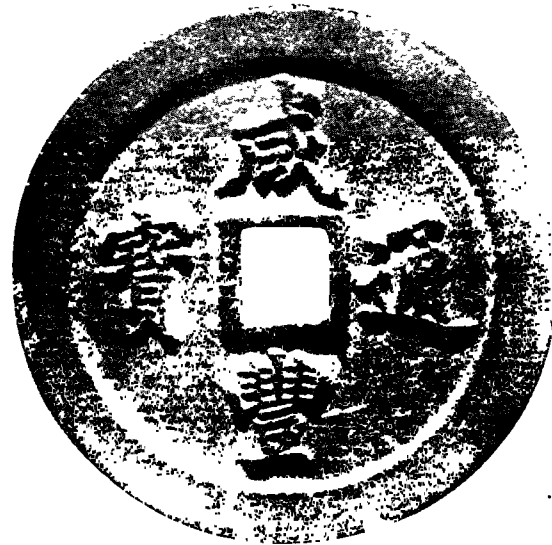
Ta Chou T'ung Pao

Here is another coin that the author has been unable to locate. Perchance some collector might have information on the subject.

This is stamped from a die rather than being cast in a mold, and is thinner than the regular cast coins. From a casual look it seems to show a Persian influence, but whether it is actually a coin or not we do not know. If any reader knows what it is, the author would be glad to hear from him.

SAMPLES OF LARGE CH'ING DYNASTY COINS

Tang



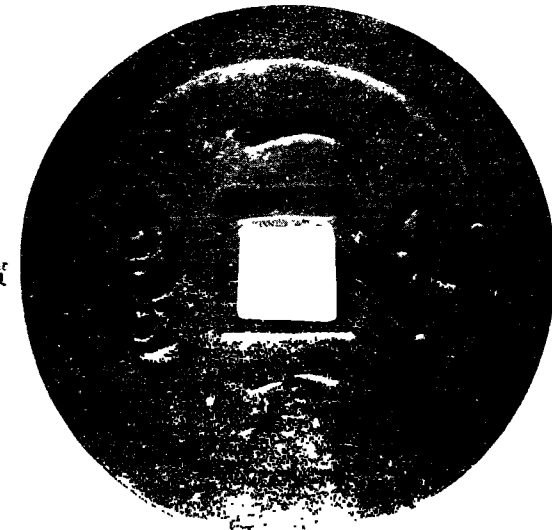
寶
Pao



泉
Ch'uan

Ch'ien

A. Hsien Feng (1851-1862)
Bronze 1,000 Cash Piece. Board of
Revenue Mint



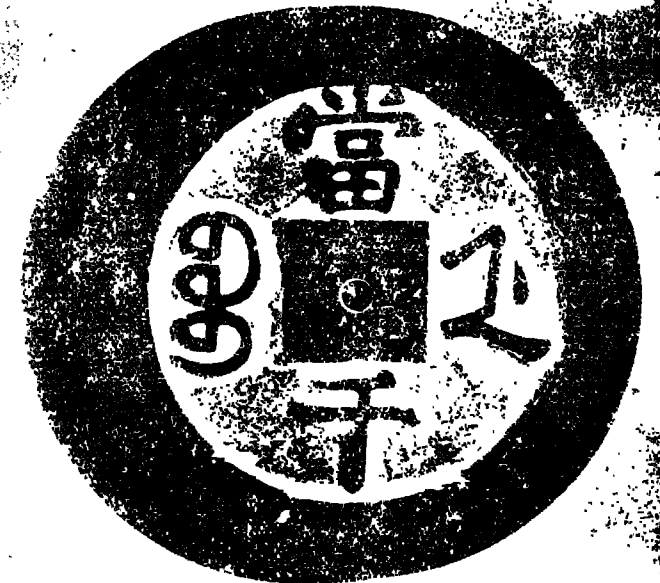
寶

泉

B. The same writing as above (A)
except that the 千 (thousand) is
changed to 五十 (fifty).

寶

浙



Hsien Feng
(1851-1862)

Obverse: 咸豐通寶 Hsien Feng Tung Pao
(Hsien Feng. Of Universal Value)

Reverse: 一百 One Hundred.

Manchu characters are transliteration
of the Chinese 寶福 Pao Fu (Of value
Fukien)
Bronze coin.

寶

泉



C. The same writing as in "B", but a larger bronze coin.

Chia Ch'ing (1796-1820)

Obverse: 嘉慶重寶 Chia Ch'ing Chung Pao
(Chia Ch'ing Precious Value)

Reverse: 當千 Tang Ch'ien (Worth a thousand)

Manchu characters read left-right
寶浙 Pao Che (Of value. Chekiang)

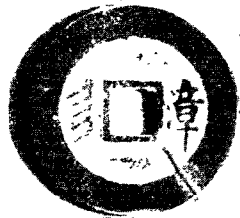
Bronze coin.

A HELP IN IDENTIFYING THE PLACE OF ISSUE OF CH'ING DYNASTY CASH

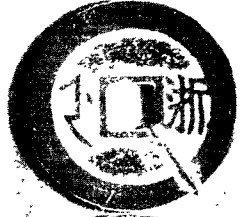
On the reverse of many Ch'ing Dynasty cash are to be found one Chinese and one Manchu character. These stand for the place of minting, and the Manchu writing is a transliteration of the Chinese. However, on other coins there are two Manchu characters: the one on the right is the character for the mint and the one on the left a transliteration of the Chinese 寶 Pao (Precious; value), designating that the coin is of official value as currency. By checking with these samples it will be easy to identify coins with both types of characters or the Manchu ones alone.



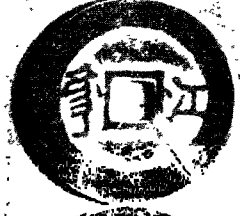
Ch'ang
武昌 Wuchang,
Hupeh



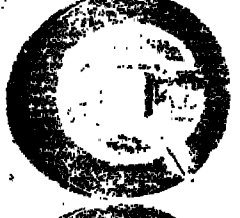
Chang
漳州 Changchow
(Lungki) Fukien



Che
浙江 Chekiang



Chiang (Kiang)
江寧 Chiangning
(Nanking)
Kiangsu



Fu
福建 Fukien



Ho
河南 Honan



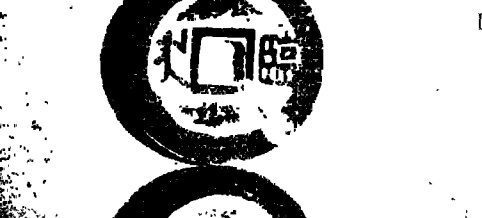
Hsüan
宣化府
Hsüanhuafu
Chihli (Hopei)



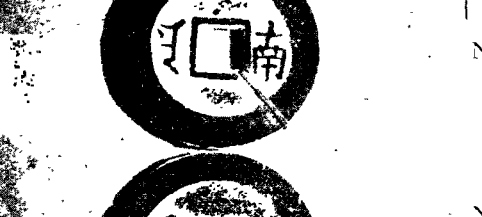
Kuang
廣東 Kwangtung



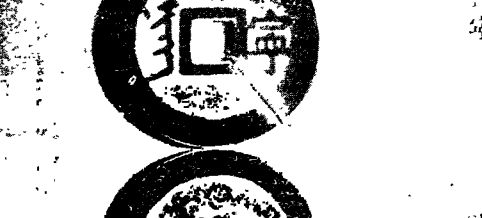
Kuei
桂 For the Mint
in 廣西 Kwangsi



Lin
臨清 Linshing,
(Lintsing)
Shantung



Nan
河南 Honan



Ning
寧 Stands for the
江南 Kiangnan
Mint



Shan
陝西 Shensi



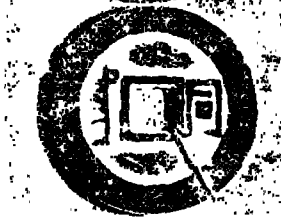
Su
江蘇 Kiangsu
Ch
薊州 Chichou,
Chihli (Hopei)



T'ai
臺灣 Taiwan
(Island of
(Formosa))



Tung
山東 Shantung



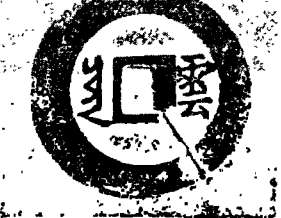
T'ung
大同 Tatung,
Shansi



Yuan
太原 Taiyuan
Shansi



Yün
雲南 Yunnan



Yun
雲南 Yunnan



"Ten cash piece of the
8th year."
Manchu at left for
Aksu; the same at right
in Turki writing.
western Sinkiang.



葉爾羌 Yeh Er Ch'iang
Yarkand, Sinkiang
(Manchu writing at left
and Turki at right.)



葉爾奇木
Yeh Er Ch'i Mu
(Manchu writing at
left, Turki at right.)
Mohammedan city of
Sinkiang.



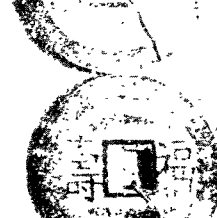
烏什 Wu Shih
(Manchu for "Ushi" at
left; Turki for "Ush"
at right.)



寶泉 Pao Ch'uan
Board of Revenue
Mint.

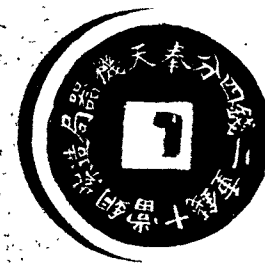


寶直 Pao Chih
Paoting Mint, Chihli
(Now Hopei)



Fu Shou
Special type
of Kwang Hsu coin.
This type of character
was made on the order
of T'ze Hsi,
the Empress Dowager.
Fu Shou
(Read left to right.)

The characters merely
stand for "prosperity"
and "long life".
Coins with this legend
were issued on birthdays
or on other special days.



Fengtien Province
10 Cash piece

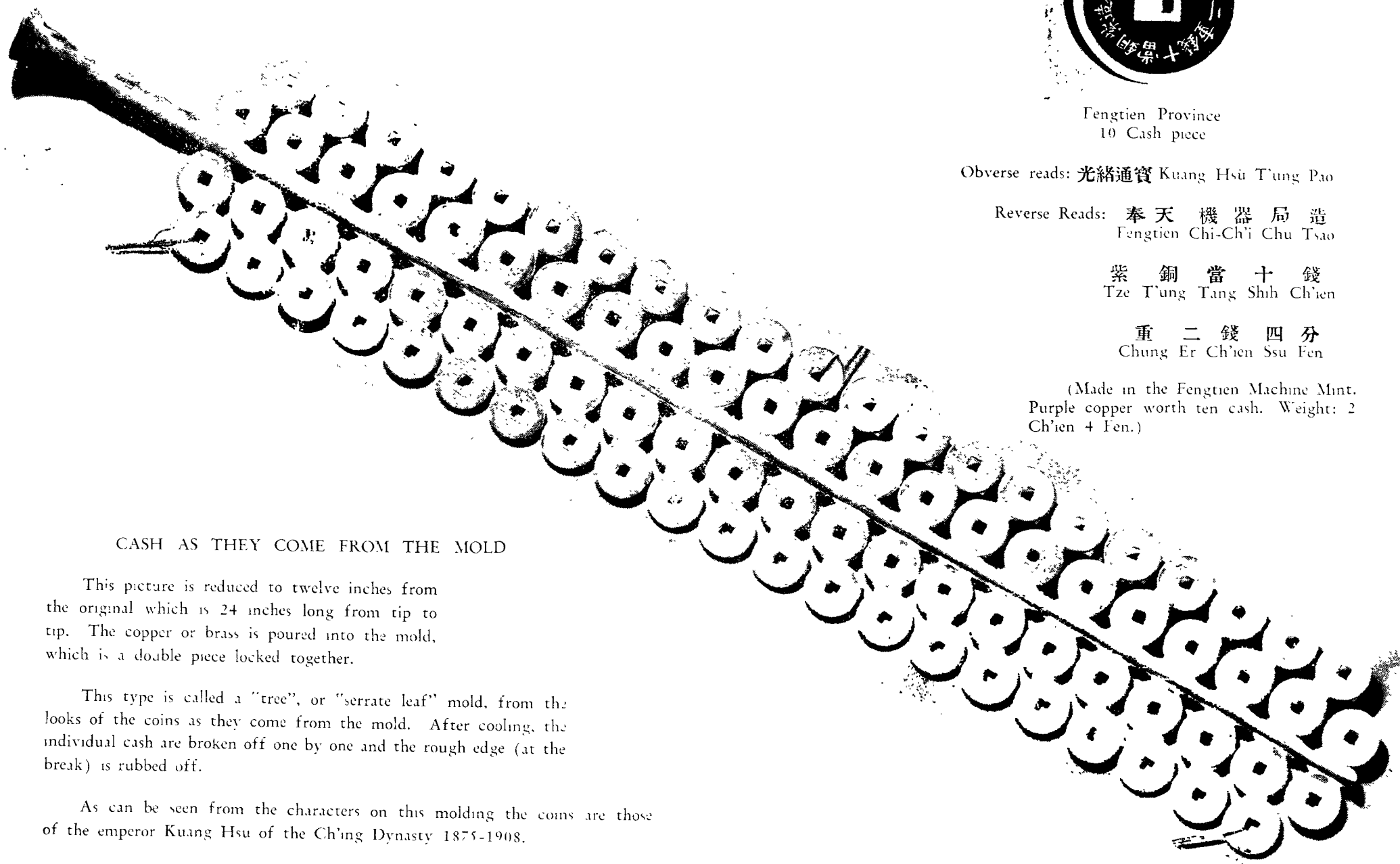
Obverse reads: 光緒通寶 Kuang Hsü T'ung Pao

Reverse Reads: 奉天機器局造
Fengtien Chi-Ch'i Chu Tsao

紫銅當十錢
Tze Tung Tang Shih Ch'ien

重二錢四分
Chung Er Ch'ien Ssu Fen

(Made in the Fengtien Machine Mint.
Purple copper worth ten cash. Weight: 2
Ch'ien 4 Fen.)



CASH AS THEY COME FROM THE MOLD

This picture is reduced to twelve inches from the original which is 24 inches long from tip to tip. The copper or brass is poured into the mold, which is a double piece locked together.

This type is called a "tree", or "serrate leaf" mold, from the looks of the coins as they come from the mold. After cooling, the individual cash are broken off one by one and the rough edge (at the break) is rubbed off.

As can be seen from the characters on this molding the coins are those of the emperor Kuang Hsu of the Ch'ing Dynasty 1875-1908.

Obverse:
光緒通寶
Kwang Hsü T'ung Pao
Reverse:
Manchu for 寶廣
Pao Kuang
Kwangtung Mint

Obverse:
Same as above.
Reverse:
Manchu for 寶福 Pao Fu
Fukien Mint

Obverse:
Kwang Hsü T'ung Pao
光緒通寶

Reverse:
庫平 K'u P'ing (or
Treasury Balance
Scales)
一錢 I Ch'ien (One
Ch'ien)
廣 Kuang for Kuang-
tung Mint
Manchu character at
left for 廣 Kuang

Obverse: As above.
Reverse: Manchu char-
acter for 寶廣 Pao
Kwang which stands
for Kwangtung Mint.

宣統通寶
Hsuan T'ung T'ung Pao
Reverse: Manchu
characters for
Kwangtung Mint.



Machine Minted

Coins of the Last

Two Ch'ing Emperors.

清紀末二帝時機器
製之錢幣

A FEW NOTES ON CH'ING DYNASTY CASH

The Ch'ing Dynasty coins have run the gamut from very small ones to very large ones. The regular sized pieces of the first three emperors were really the best made, but the larger coins of Hsien Feng were well made.

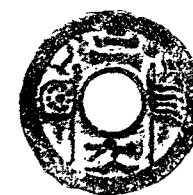
On the vast majority of Ch'ing cash the obverse bore only Chinese characters while the reverse either had one Chinese and one Manchu character or else two Manchu ones. A few had blank reverses, and some bore only one Chinese character and nothing else.

During the T'ai P'ing Rebellion the emperor was hard put to it for copper to coin money. He resorted to making large token pieces, which never met with great popularity, because the populace accepted coins at their intrinsic value rather than at their nominal value, or face value. However, these Hsien Feng token coins, ranging from 5-cash to 1,000-cash pieces are interesting to collectors. They add variety to a collection. It is interesting to note that the Fukien 100 cash piece was larger and thicker than the northern 1,000-cash pieces.

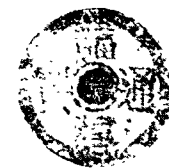
The provincial Mint of Chekiang cast a coin for Chia Ch'ing which was $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. It was slightly thinner than the 100-cash Hsien Feng coin of Fukien, which was just an eighth of an inch smaller in diameter.

Following the introduction of minting machinery in Canton and Foochow those mints struck off a few Kwang Hsü cash (3 types in Canton and one in Foochow). The Canton Mint also minted a small one for Hsuan T'ung.

Most of the cash of this dynasty were made of copper or brass, but there were a few coins made of iron.



二文 Er Wen
(Two Cash)



福建通寶
Fu Chien T'ung Pao



一文 I Wen
(One Cash)



福建通寶
Fu Chien T'ung Pao
(Valid Throughout
Fukien)

CASH OF THE REPUBLIC

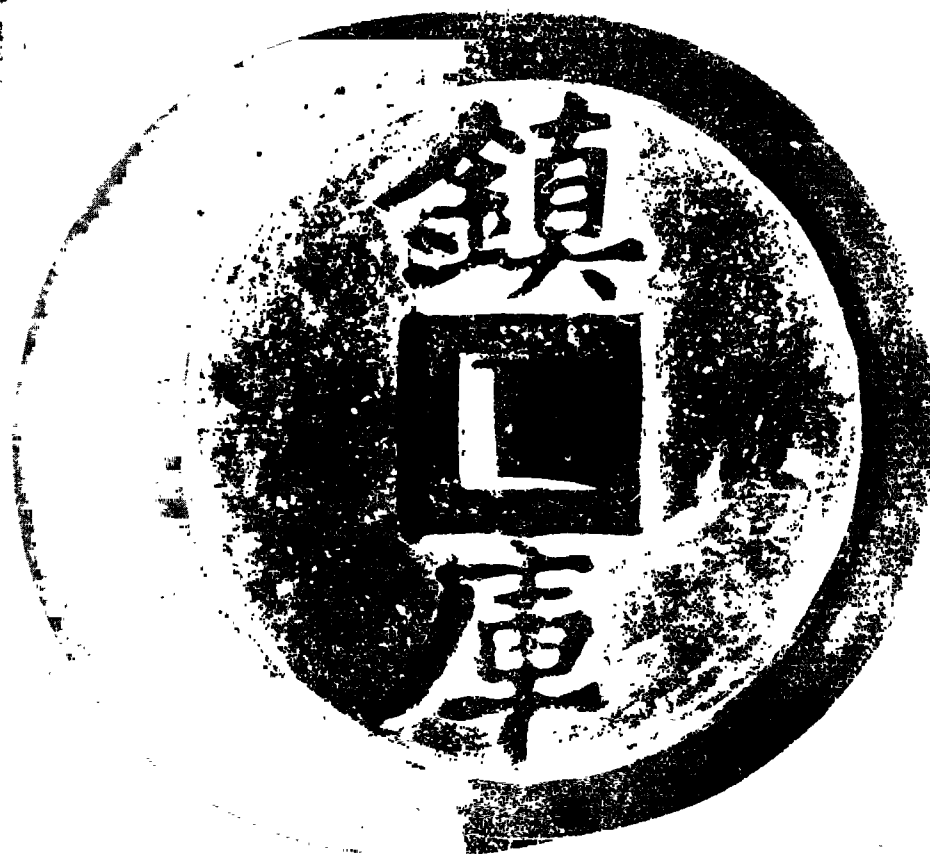
The only "cash" actually issued during the Republic that are of less than 5-cash value were the one and two cash pieces issued by the Fukien Mint. These had round holes and on the obverse bore the legend 福建通寶 Fu Chien (Fukien) T'ung Pao. On the reverse side were the characters Er Wen (Two Cash), above and below the hole. On the right of the hole was the five bar flag of the Revolution (Red, yellow, blue, white and black) on a staff. To the left of the hole was the army flag of the Revolution (A sun surrounded by nine dumb-bells in red, blue and black). Of course, the color scheme was not on the coin itself, but the raised emblems — both on staffs — were conspicuous. These two pieces were issued in 1911 and 1912.

Dr. Giuseppe Ros, in his "Coins of the Republic of China", states that the Tientsin Mint struck a few samples of neat iron 1-cash coins, but these were never put into circulation.



寶源局造 Pao Yuan Chü Tsao

(Made by the Board of Works)



鎮庫 Chen K'u

(Protector of the Treasury)

This piece is not a coin in the sense of money. It was struck by the Board of Works and from the inscription on the reverse it may be inferred that it was a type of charm used to "protect the treasury". The Chinese coin collector friend, that secured it for me, said that it was used as a charm to ward off evil from the stores of coin in the main treasury, and that such being the case they have not been released to the public. However, since the method of "protection" has now changed, these charms have become securable. They were very limited in number, due to their nature.

Other collectors say this piece was made of the same metal as the genuine coins and this was kept as a check on the metallic content of the coins issued. This explanation seems more plausible than the former.

The half-tone blocks printed above were made directly from this bronze piece and are natural sized reproductions.

清紀 CH'ING DYNASTY
(Before it was the recognized dynasty)



天命通寶
T'ien Ming Tung Pao

(Manchu inscription)
O. Aphai Fulinggo
Chiha
(Read left-right-top-
bottom)

清太祖 Ch'ing T'ai Tzu (Grand Ancestor
of Ch'ing)

天命 T'ien Ming
1616-1626

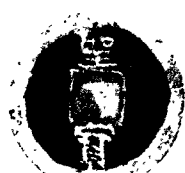


O. Ch'ung Te Tung Pao
R. Plain
Origin Unknown

T'ai Ping Rebellion
A. D. 1851-1864



O. 太平天國
T'ai Ping T'ien Kuo=
Very Peaceful Heavenly
Kingdom.



R. 聖寶 Sheng Pao=
Holy Precious

清紀鈔票 CH'ING DYNASTY PAPER MONEY

TOP

大清寶鈔 Ta Ch'ing Pao Ch'ao = Great Ch'ing
Precious Paper Money

BORDER

LEFT 均平出入 Chun P'ing Ch'u Ju =
Uniformly Valid Out or In.

天下通行 T'ien Hsia T'ung
Hsing = Valid Anywhere under
the Sky.

MAIN BODY (UPPER)

LEFT
咸豐捌年製
Hsien Feng Pa
Nien Chih =
Made in the 8th
Year of the reign
of Hsien Feng.
(1858)

CENTER
準足制錢百千文
Chun Tsu Chih
Ch'ien Pai Ch'ien
Wen =
Controlled to be
exactly enough
for one-hundred-
thousand cash.

RIGHT
乾字
第 1112 號
方
乾字
Ch'ien Tze =
(Name given to
ledger in which
this bill was re-
corded.)
第 1112 文
方
Ti Er H Chiu =
Wan
No. 21, 129.

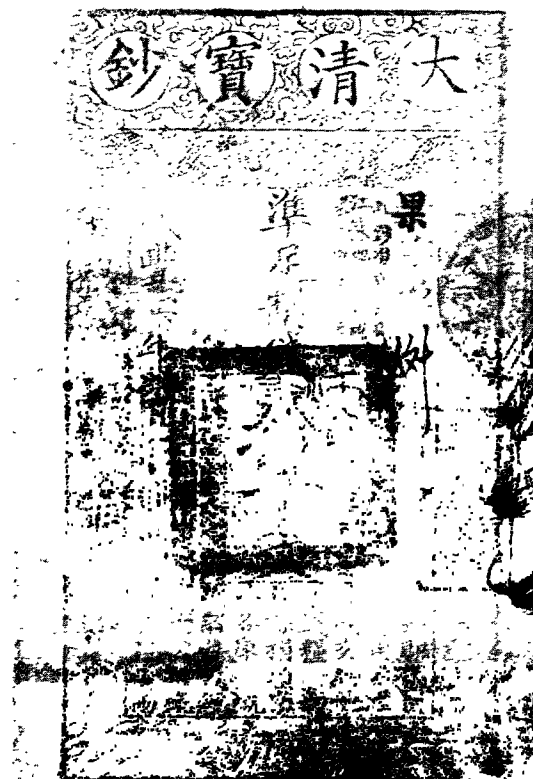
MAIN BODY (LOWER)

(Read up-down right-left — Chinese style)

官	貳	收	外	稅	丁	按	錢	此
票	千	解	各	課	錢	成	通	鈔
銀	文	每	庫	捐	糧	交	用	卽
壹	抵	錢	一	項	一	納	並	代
兩	換	鈔	概	京	切	地	准	制

(FREE TRANSLATION OF ABOVE)

This paper money is to be used as cash, and is also acceptable for all kinds of interior duties and taxes at a set discount. All treasuries outside of the capital must accept this at par. Every two thousand cash in paper currency shall be exchanged for one silver tael in official paper money.



Reduced from 5 3/4" x 10 15/16"
whitish-brown paper

The wood block printing was done with a sky blue ink, while the seals (4 in number on this note) were in vermillion. This note was cut from a stub on one side and a check-note on the other side, hence the seals at the edges only showing partly. These were hand-tamped at different places so that the original could be identified by placing it in its proper relationship to the stub and check sheet.

Note the water stain in lower corners.

Filled in figures were in the ordinary black ink.

LEFT EDGE

每兩比庫平少陸分 Mei Liang Pi K'u P'ing Shao
Liu Fen = Every Tael is short six candareens as
compared with the official Tael.

TOP FRAME

(Chinese and Manchu Characters)

戶部官票 Hu Pu Kuan P'iao = Board of Revenue
Official Note.

LOWER FRAME

律	項	章	並	者	票	票	戶
治	僞	程	准	與	兌	凡	部
罪	造	搭	按	銀	換	願	奏
不	者	交	部	一	銀	將	行
貸	依	官	定	律	錢	官	官

(Free translation of above.)

The Board of Revenue has petitioned (the Emperor) to issue official bills. These may be used by any as legal tender on the same basis as silver. According to the Board of Revenue regulations these bills will be accepted for all official debts. Counterfeits will be punished according to law without leniency being shown.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These notes are printed from wood cuts in blue ink. The seals and surcharge on them are with the Chinese vermilion ink. On the reverses (which otherwise are plain) may be seen various endorsements of shops thru whose hands the notes have passed.

These three notes illustrated are mere samples of earlier Chinese paper currency — now obsolete.



Reduced from 7 1/4" 12 1/4"
white paper.

RIGHT (TOP-BOTTOM)

畫字第一百九十八號 Hua Tze Ti I Pai Chiu Shih
Pa Hao

畫字 Hua Tze — (Designation given to recording
ledger.)

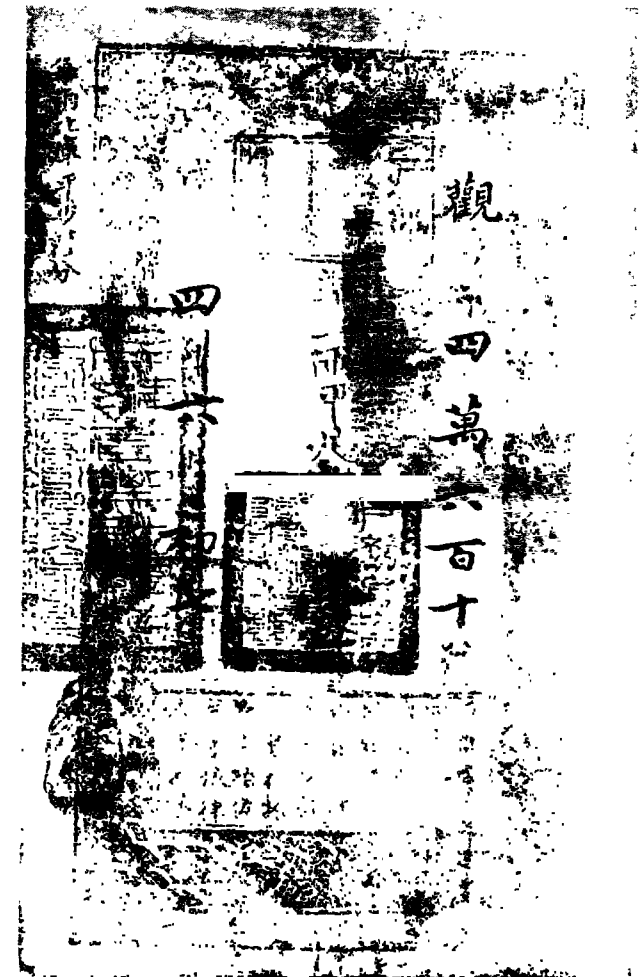
第一百九十八號 No. 198.

LEFT (TOP-BOTTOM)

咸豐肆年正月二十日 Hsien Feng Ssu Nien Cheng

Yueh Er Shih Jih — 20th day of the first Moon
of the fourth year of Hsien Feng (1854).

The additional characters on this note are
stamped on in vermilion ink. At the right center
can be seen 直隸 Chihli (now 河北 Hopen Province).



Reduced from 6 1/8" x 9 3/4"
white paper.

RIGHT — (TOP-BOTTOM)

觀字第四萬六百十號 Kuan Tze Ti Ssu Wen
Liu Pai Shih Hao

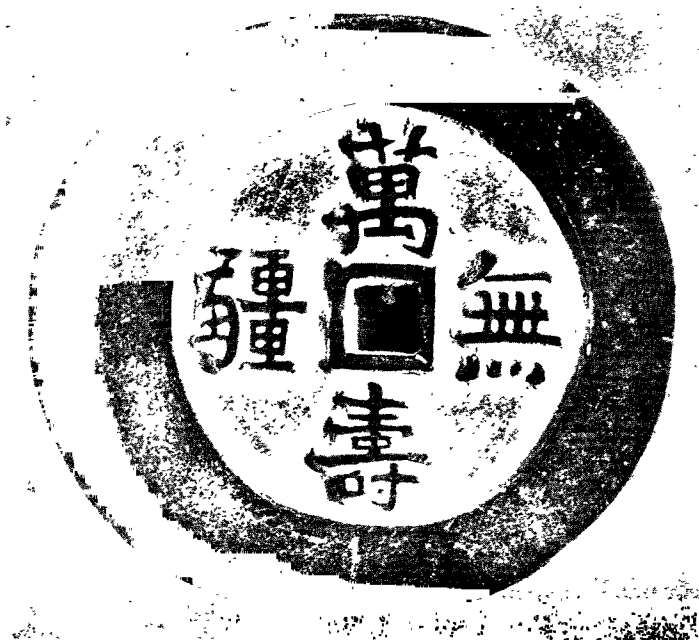
觀字 Kuan Tze = Ledger number.

第四萬六百十號 No. 40,610.

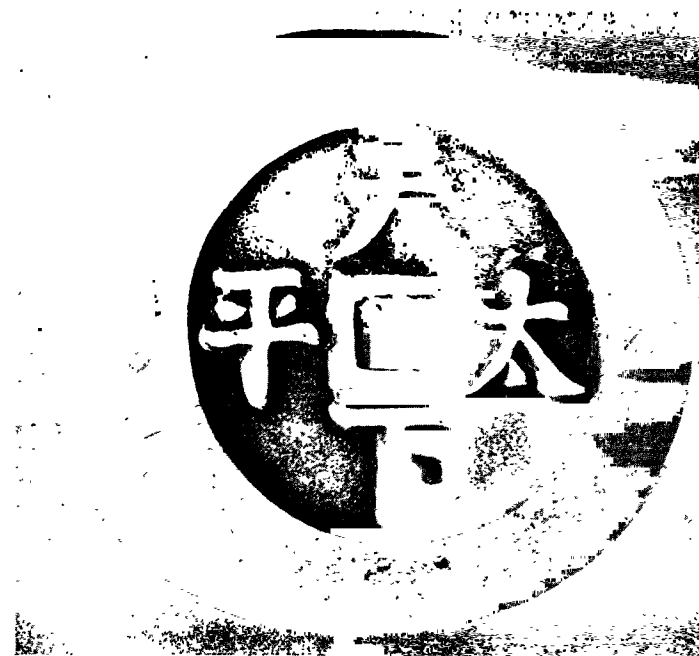
LEFT (TOP-BOTTOM)

咸豐四年六月初七日 Hsien Feng Ssu Nien Liu
Yueh Ch'u Ch'i Jih = The 7th day of the 6th Moon
of the 4th Year of the reign of Hsien Feng.

(1854)



萬壽無疆
Wan Shou Wu Chiang



天下太平
T'ien Hsia T'ai P'ing

This piece is not a coin that was put into circulation with a definite monetary value. By its legend it can be told. The obverse says, 萬壽無疆 Wan Shou Wu Chiang ("10,000 years of Long Life Without a Limit"). This expression is commonly used in expressing birthday wishes, just like Westerners say, "Many Happy Returns of the Day". On the reverse we find the four characters, 天下太平 T'ien Hsia T'ai P'ing ("Heaven Below Very Peaceful") or, in other words, "Peace on Earth".

Coin-like metal pieces like this were struck off for the emperor's birthday, and on special occasions. They were given, along with other presents, on these joyful days.

The 天下太平 T'ien Hsia T'ai P'ing inscription is to be found on quite a few actual coins of the various dynasties, always appearing on the reverse of the coin with the regular coin legend on the obverse.

CH'ING DYNASTY PROVINCIAL COPPERS (1900-1908)

O.=Obverse

R.=Reverse

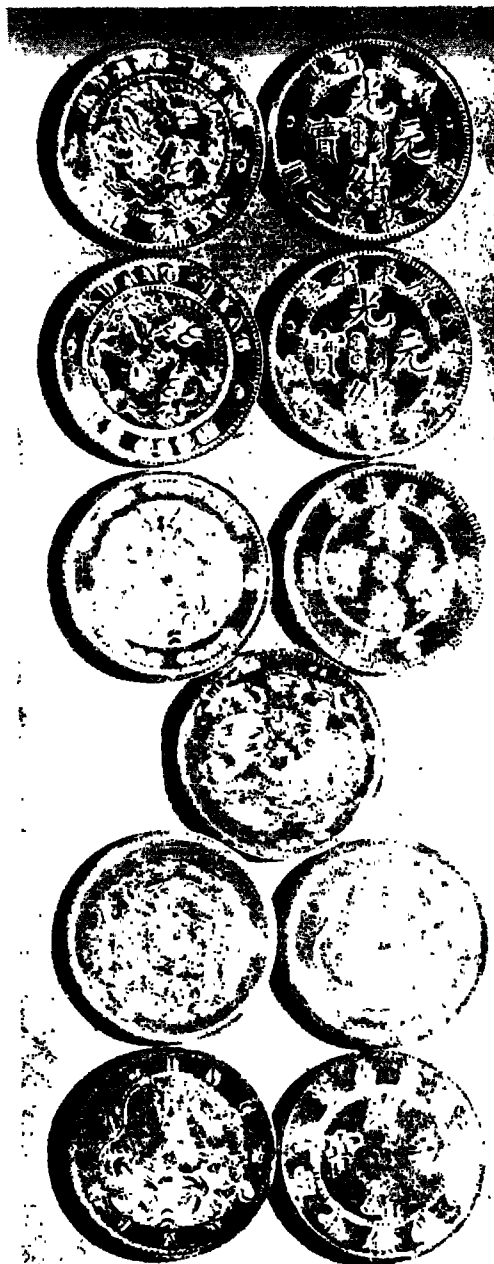
All the coins on this page bear the inscription 光緒 元寶 Kuang Hsu Yuan Pao on the reverse.

- First Copper made in China.
O. KWANG-TUNG ONE CENT (Dragon)
(Small rosette on each side)
R. 廣東省造 Made in Kuang Tung
(Small rosette on each side)
每百枚換一圓 Every Hundred Pieces Ex-
changeable for \$1.00
(Manchu characters for 廣寶 Kuang Pao)

- Copper
O. HU-PEH PROVINCE TEN CASH
(Small rosette at each side—Dragon)
R. 湖北省造 Made in Hupeh Province
(Manchu characters for 湖寶 Hu Pao at
sides) 當十 Tang Shih=Worth Ten

- Copper
O. Dragon Only
R. 浙江省造 Made in Chekiang Province (On sides
Manchu for 浙寶 Che Pao) 當十 Worth 10

- Copper
O. CHING KIANG
(Rosette at each side)
R. (Manchu writing at top.) 清江 Ch'ing Kiang
當制錢十文 Value 10 Cash



- Copper
O. KWANG-TUNG TEN CASH
(Small rosette at each side of dragon)
R. 廣東省造 Made in Kuangtung Province
(Small rosette on each side)
每元當制錢十文 Every piece worth 10 Cash.
(Manchu characters for 廣寶 Kuang Pao
in center.)

- Copper
O. HU-PEH PROVINCE TEN CASH
(Small rosette at each side—Dragon)
R. 湖北省造 Made in Hupeh Province
(Manchu for 湖寶 Hu Pao=Valid in Hu-
peh) 當十 Worth 10
(Rosette in center)

- Copper
O. HO-NAN Ten Cash (4 rosettes on each side of
dragon)
R. 河南省造 Made in Honan Province (Manchu at
side for 南寶 Nan Pao 當制錢十文 Worth 10
Cash In center, the symbol of 陰 Yin (Darkness
or female) and 陽 Yang (Light or male.)

CH'ING DYNASTY PROVINCIAL COPPERS (1900-1908)

Copper

- O. HU-NAN TEN CASH (2 rosettes and dragon)
 R. 湖南省造 (Manchu for—Hunan) 當十
 Made in Hunan Province Value 10
 Rosette in center

Copper

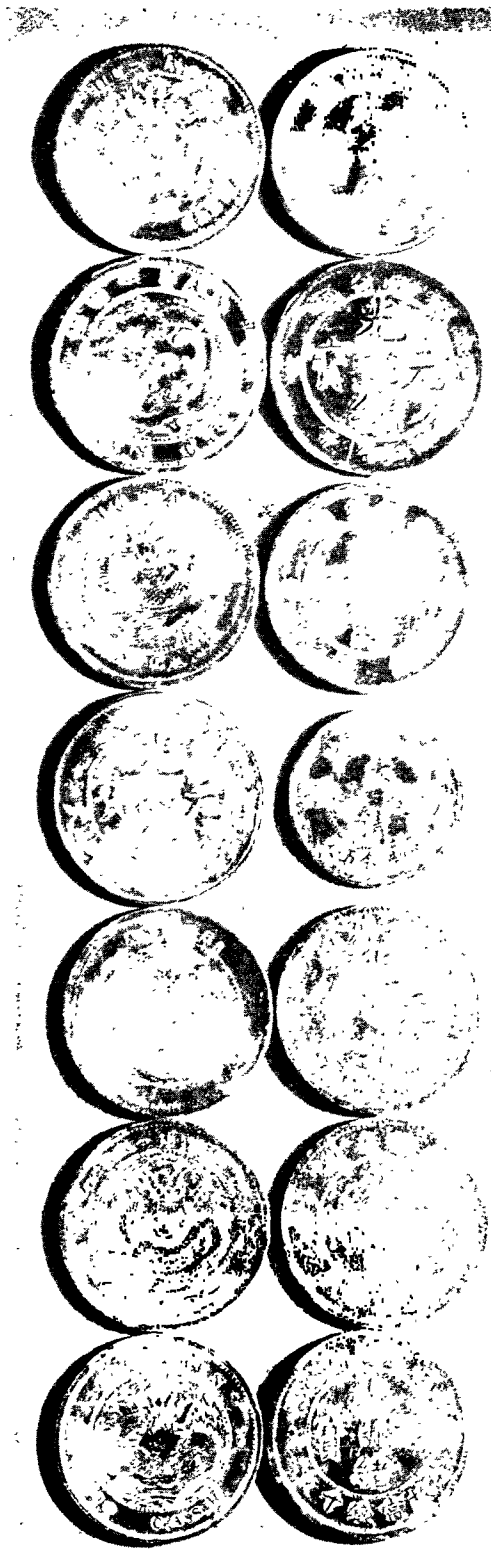
- O. HU-NAN TEN CASH (2 rosettes and dragon)
 R. 湖南省造 當十 銅元
 Made in Hunan Province Value 10 Copper
 Pieces. (Manchu "Hu Pao" in center)

Copper

- O. HU-NAN TEN CASH
 (2 rosettes and dragon)
 R. 湖南省造 (2 rosettes) Made in Hunan Province
 每元當制錢十文 Every piece worth 10 Cash
 (Manchu for "Pao Hu")

Copper

- O. AN-HWEI TEN CASH
 (Three rosettes at both sides. Dragon)
 R. 安徽省造 Made in Anhwei Province
 每元當制錢十文 Every Piece Valued at 10
 Cash
 (Rosette at both sides)
 (Manchu characters in center)



O.—Obverse

R.—Reverse

With the exception of the 5-Cash Copper all the coins on this page bear the inscription 光緒元寶 Kuang Hsü Yüan Pao" on the reverse.

Brass

- O. HU-NAN TEN CASH (2 rosettes and dragon)
 R. 湖南省造 當十 黃銅元
 Made in Hunan Province Value 10 Yellow
 Brass Pieces. (Manchu "Pao Hu" in center)

Copper

- O. 光緒年造 (Made in the reign of Kuang Hsu)
 TAI-CHING-TI-KUO-COPPER COIN (dragon)
 R. Manchu characters I Szu = 1905 戶部 Hu
 Pu = Board of Revenue 當制錢五文 = Value
 Cut to 5 Cash 大清銅幣 Great Ch'ing Copper
 Coin.

Copper

- O. AN-HWEI (Dragon)
 R. 安徽省造 Made in Anhwei Province
 當制錢十文 Value Made 10 Cash
 Manchu characters at side — rosette in center

Copper

- O. FOO-KIEN 10 CASH
 (Dragon — rosette at both sides)
 R. 福建官局造 Made in the Fukien Official Mint
 (Rosette at each side)
 每枚當十文 Every Piece Worth 10 Cash
 (Manchu characters in center for Fu-Pao)

CH'ING DYNASTY PROVINCIAL COPPERS

All of the coppers on this page have a dragon on the obverse and the legend Kuang Hsü Yüan Pao on the reverse. (Kuang Hsu is the emperor's name.)

O.—Obverse R.—Reverse

Brass

- O. KIANG-SI 10 CASH (2 Five-pointed stars on each side of the dragon.)
 R. 江西省造 Made in Kiangsi Province.
 (Manchu characters for 江寶 Chiang Pao) 當十
 Value 10 (Rosette in center.)

Copper

- O. Kiang-Si 10 CASH
 (One star on each side of dragon.)
 R. 江西省造 Made in Kiangsi Province (Manchu for
 江寶 Chiang Pao) 當十 Value 10

Copper

- O. KIANG-SEE PROVINCE TEN CASH
 (Rosette on both sides of dragon.)
 R. Same as above.

Brass

- O. KIRIN 10 CASHES (Rosette on both sides of dragon.)
 R. 吉林省造 Made in Kirin (Chilin) Province 每元
 當制錢十文 Everyone worth 10. (Manchu for
 吉寶 Chi Pao)

Copper

- O. PEI YANG TEN CASH
 (Rosette at both sides of dragon.)
 R. Manchu characters at top.
 北洋 Pei Yang for the Peiyang Mint of Chihli
 當制錢十文 Worth 10 Cash



Copper

- O. KIANG-SI 10 CASH (One star on each side of dragon.)
 R. Same as one on the left.

Copper

- O. KIANG-SI 10 CASH
 (One star on each side of dragon)
 R. Same characters as above
 but smaller type.

Copper

- O. FOO-KIEN 5 CASH
 (Rosette at both sides of dragon.)
 R. 福建官局造 每枚當錢五文
 Made in Fukien Provincial Mint. Every one worth
 5 Cash (Rosette on each side.)
 (Manchu writing in center stands for 福寶 Fu Pao)

Brass

- O. HO-NAN—CASH (Enlongated ro ette at each side.)
 R. 河南省造 Made in Ho-nan Province. 當制錢十文
 Worth 10 Cash (Manchu at sides for "Honan
 Value") Center has the 陰 Yin & 陽 Symbol.

CH'ING DYNASTY PROVINCIAL COPPERS

All of the coppers on this page have a dragon on the obverse and the legend Kuang Hsu Yuan Pao on the reverse.
(Kuang Hsü is the emperor's name.)
O.=Obverse R.=Reverse

- Copper
O. KIANG-SOO TEN CASH
(Rosette at both sides of dragon.)
R. 江蘇省造 Made in Kiangsu Province
(Manchu for Kiangsu Value)
每元當制錢十文 Every one worth 10 Cash.

- Copper
O. KIANG-SOO TEN CASH
R. 江蘇省造 Made in Kiangsu Province
乙巳 I Szu = 1905
(Manchu at sides for "Kiangsu Value.")
每元當制錢十文 Everyone worth 10 Cash.
(Rosette in center).

- Copper
O. SHANTUNG 10 CASH
R. 山東省造 Made in Shantung Province.
每元當制錢十文
Every one worth 10 Cash (Rosette at each side,
and Manchu for "Shantung Value" in center.)

- Brass
O. KIANG-NAN TEN CASH
(Rosette at each side.)
江南省造 Made in Kiangnan Province.
乙巳 I-szu = 1905
每元當制錢十文
Every one worth 10 Cash. Manchu in center for
"Kiangnan Value."

- Copper
O. KIANG-NAN TEN CASH
(Rosette at both sides of dragon.)
R. 江南省造 Made in Kiangnan Province.
甲辰 Chia Ch'en = 1904.
每元當制錢十文 Every one Worth 10 Cash
(Manchu in center.)
Kiangnan = Kiangsu and Anhwei combined.



- Copper
O. KIANG-SOO TEN CASH
(Rosette at both sides of dragon.)
R. Same as above, except that rosette change place
with Manchu writing.

- Copper
O. KIANG-SOO 10 CASH
R. 江蘇省造 Made in Kiangsu Province.
癸卯 Kuei Mao = 1903
每元當制錢十文
Every one worth 10 Cash. Center: Manchu
characters for "Kiangsu Value."

- Copper
O. TSING-KIANG TEN CASH
(Rosette at both sides of dragon.)
R. Manchu characters at top.
清江 Ch'ing Chiang, or Tsing Kiang
當制錢十文 Worth 10 Cash
(Rosette in center.)

- Copper
O. TSING-KIANG TEN CASH
(Rosette at each side.)
R. Manchu at top.
清江 Ch'ing Chiang or Tsingkiang 當制錢十文
Value 10 Cash (Rosette in center.)

- Copper
O. KIANG-NAN TEN CASH
(Rosette at each side.)
R. Same as at left except year changed to 乙巳 I Szu
(1905)

CH'ING DYNASTY COPPERS

All of the coppers on this plate have the dragon design, and with the exception of the bottom one all have the legend 光緒元寶 Kuang Hsü Yuan Pao on the reverse.

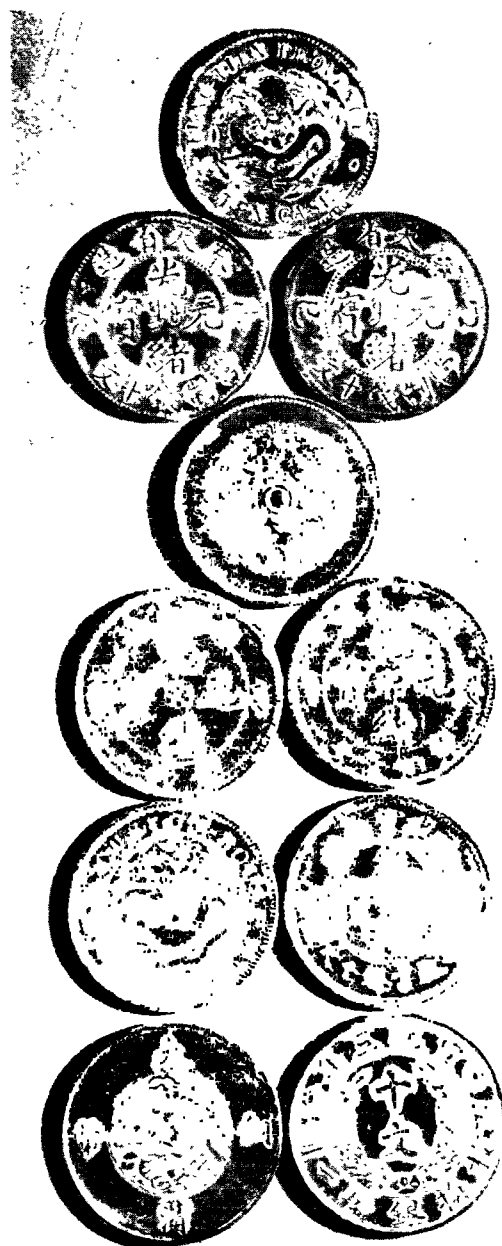
- Brass
- O. FUNG-TIEN PROVINCE TEN CASH
(Rosette on each side of the dragon.)
- R. 奉天省造 Made in Fengtien Province.
乙巳 I Szu = 1905
當制錢十文 Worth 10 Cash
(Manchu in center for 奉寶 "Feng Pao")

- Brass
- O. As above and at right
- R. As above, except the year is 甲辰
Chia Ch'en = 1904

- Copper
- O. Dragon and no writing.
(Ball in center with ring around it.)
- R. See the two immediately below.

- Brass
- Copper
- R. 浙江省造 Made in Chekiang Province.
(Manchu for 浙寶 Che Pao = Chekiang Value)
當十 Worth 10 (Rosette in center.)
- R. 浙江省造 Made in Chekiang Province.
Manchu for 浙寶 Che Pao = Chekiang Value.)
黃銅當十 "Yellow Copper (Brass) Value 10."
(Rosette in center.)

- Light Copper
- O. 大華銅幣 Ta Ch'ing T'ung Pi (Great Ch'ing Copper Coin)
- R. 宣統三年 Hsuan T'ung 3rd Year (1911)
百枚換銀幣一圓 Hundred Coppers exchangeable for a Dollar silver coin.
(Like in other issues, this inscription proved to be only a pious wish. It is only exchangeable with all the other coppers at the daily rate of exchange at the ubiquitous exchange shops.)



- Brass
- R. As above.
- O. As above.

- Copper
- O. F. K. CUSTOM-HOUSE 10 CASH
(Star at each side of dragon.)
- R. 福建官局造 Made in Fukien Official Mint. 閩關 Min Kuan = Classical name for "Fukien Customs". 每枚當錢十文 Every one worth 10 Cash (Manchu in center for 福寶 Fu Pao or Fukien Value.)

FREAK COPPERS FOUND IN CIRCULATION

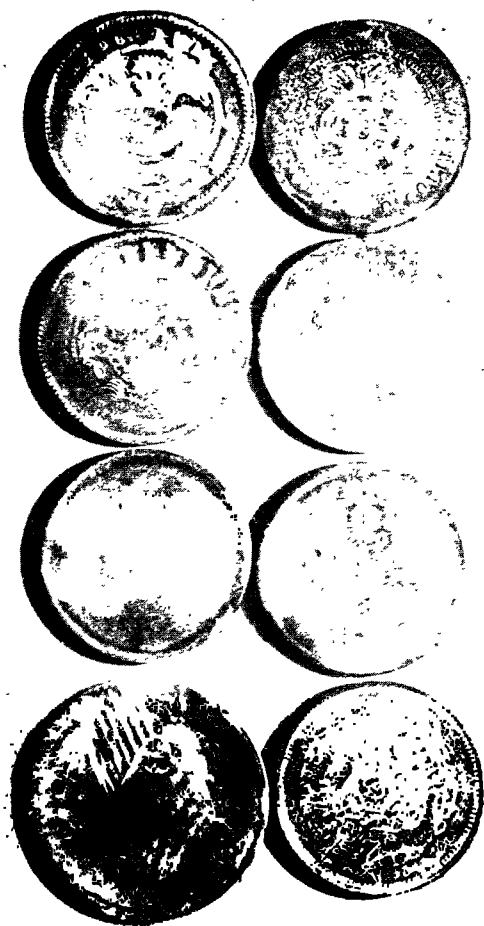
In the rush to make coppers the various provincial mints were not always careful to see that all of the coins put into circulation were perfect. At other times, military war-lords would make good use of a mint if they happened to get their hands on it. The results, as shown by the illustration herewith, are interesting.

The reverse is a perfect 浙江 Chekiang issue, but the obverse was over-stamped, now showing, "N 100 IHIN" a good hodge-podge.

R. A perfect 廣東 Kuangtung issue.
O. 8IIIIIII & H 年四 This is a veritable mixture of anything, as though an infant had grabbed the type and set it up.

A blank on both sides, having been put into circulation without passing thru all the machinery of the mint. It probably didn't like all of the red tape of the Mint.

This blank got caught in the die on one edge only, hence only one of the two flags is visible.



This brass "copper" is all right except for the fact that "KUO" is spelled "HUO".

This is a poor stamping and the 's' in "CASH" is reversed.

O. "KOO TE CASH"
R. Lower part inscribed " .5 FUN"

This is a case of the original copper "having gone thru the wash twice" and thus being a mixture to two sets of dies.

This "Sinkiang copper" used to be another type but put thru the stamping machine without being remelted. Note imperfect 光武六年 at bottom of obverse. This is supposed to have originally been a 1902 issue of Korea.

O. = Obverse
R. = Reverse

R. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
贛 Kung for 江西
Kiangsi (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
甯 Ning for 江寧
Kiangning (In relief)

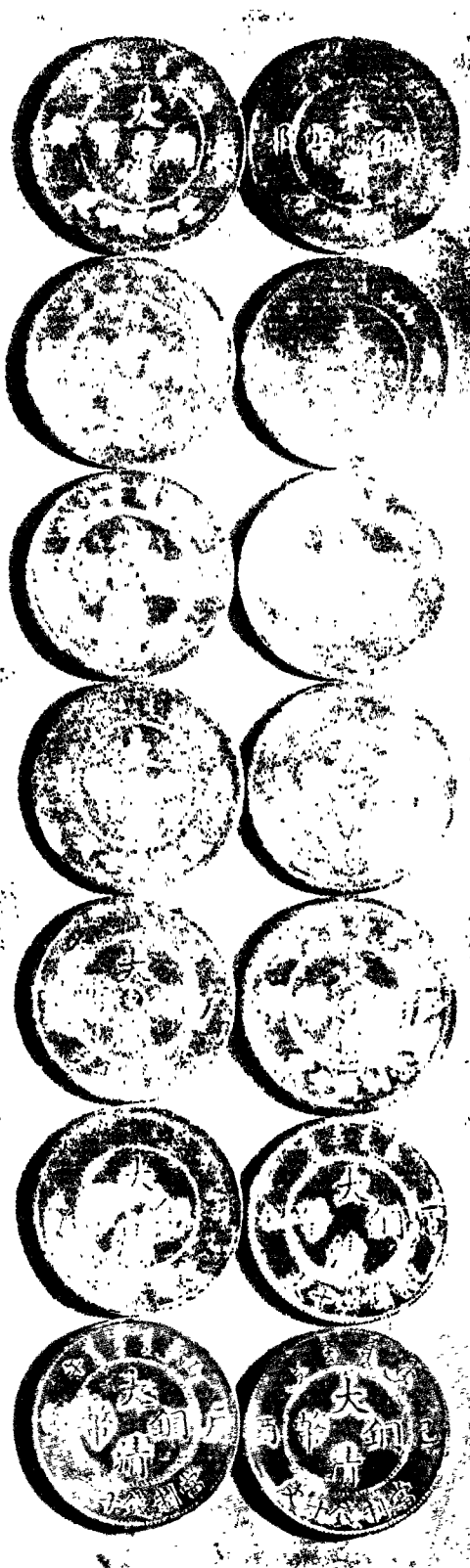
O. 光緒年造
R. 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907
甯 Ning for 江寧
Kiangning (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
汴 Pien for 河南 Ho-
nan (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
東 for 山東 Shantung
(Incused.)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906



Series of "TAI-CHING-TI-KUO COPPER COIN."

All of the coppers on this page (except the one Kiangnan piece—so marked) bear the above English inscription on the obverse along with the dragon, and four characters. The latter are either, 光緒年造 "Made in the reign of Kuang Hsü" or 宣統年造 "Made in the reign of Hsüan T'ung."

O. 光緒年造
R. Same as one at left
except incused charac-
ter in center is 閩 Min
for Fukien.

O. KIANG-NAN TEN
CASH
(Manchu at sides for
Kiangnan)
R. 丙午 Ping Wu 1906
甯 Ning for 江寧
Kiangning (Nanking)
(In relief.)

O. 光緒年造
R. 戊申 Wu Shen=1908
寧 Ning for 江寧
Kiangning (Nanking)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
蘇 Su for 江蘇 Kiang-
su

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
粵 Yueh for 廣東
Kuangtung (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907

O. 宣統年造
R. 己酉 Chi Yu = 1909

The reverse have the following in common, hence need not be repeated belowed.

- Manchu characters above corresponding to the Chinese.
- 大清銅幣 Ta Ch'ing T'ung Pi or "Great Ch'ing Copper Coin".
- 當制錢十文 Tang Chih Ch'ien Shih Wen or "Value of Coin 10 Cash".

戶部 Hu Pu = Board of Revenue

Series of "TAI-CHING-TI-KUO COPPER COIN."

All of the coppers on this page (except the one Kiangnan piece—so marked) bear the above English inscription on the obverse along with the dragon, and four characters. The latter are either, 光緒年造 "Made in the reign of Kuang Hsü" or 宣統年造 "Made in the reign of Hsuan T'ung.

The top three pictures illustrate the obverses of the coins on this page with the exception of the Kiangnan coin.

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
浙 Che for 浙江 Che-kiang (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
直 Chih for 直隸 Chihli (Incused) (Now Hopei)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
鄂 E. for 湖北 Hupeh (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 乙巳 I Szu = 1905
奉 Feng for 奉天 Fengtien (Incused) or Liaoning.

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
淮 Huai for Anhwei

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
直 Chih for 直隸 (Incused)
Chihli or Hopei

O. 光緒年造
丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
川 Ch'uan for 四川 Szechuan (Incused)

O. 宣統年造
R. 己酉 Chi Yu = 1909
度支部 Tu Chih Pu "Board of Cross Payments."
川 Chuan for 四川 Szechuan (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. Ping Wu 1906
湘 Hsiang for 湖南 Hunan (Incused)

O. 光緒年造
R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
皖 Huan for 安徽 Anhwei (Incused)

The reverse have the following in common, hence need not be repeated below.

- Manchu characters above corresponding to the Chinese.
- 大清銅幣 Ta Ch'ing T'ung Pi or "Great Ch'ing Copper Coin".
- 當制錢十文 Tang Chih Ch'ien Shih Wen or "Value of Coin 10 Cash".

CH'ING DYNASTY DOUBLE COPPERS



Provincial Issues

The reverse of all coins on this plate bear the legend 光緒元寶 Kuang Hsu Yuan Pao.

- Copper
- O. FOO-KIEN 20 CASH
(Rosettes on both sides of dragon)
- R. 福建官局造 Made in Fukien Official Mint. Manchu in center stands for 福寶 Fu Pao (Fukien Currency) 每枚當錢二十文 Every one worth 20 Cash. (Rosettes on both sides of pearly ring.)

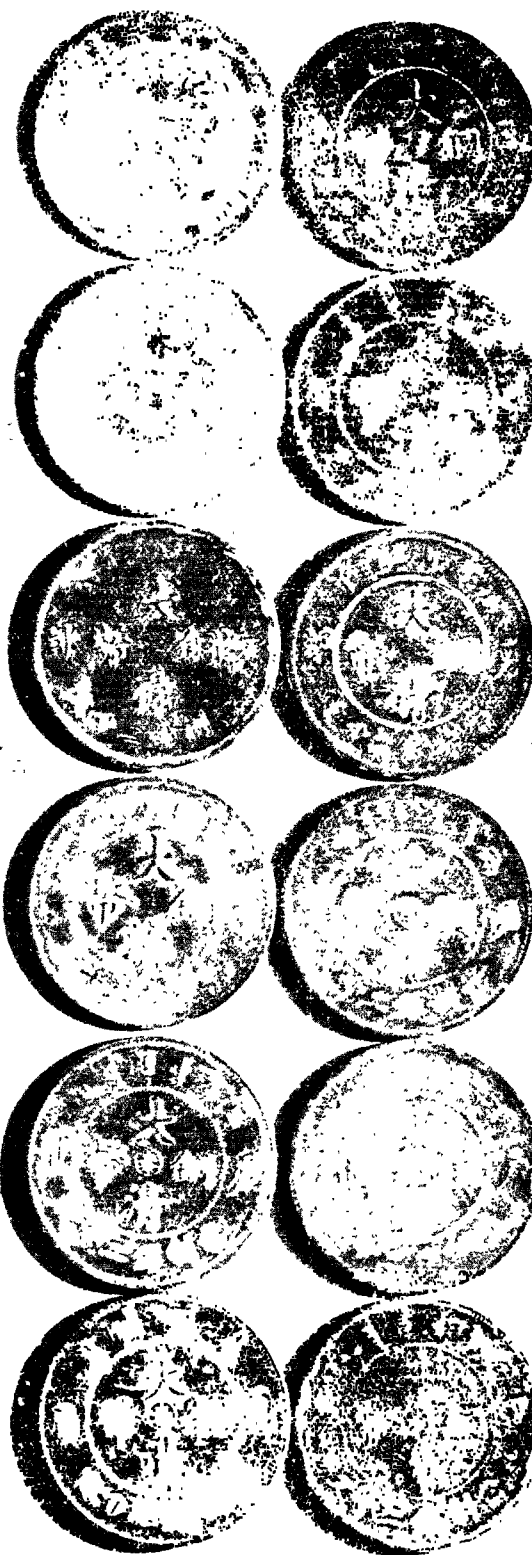
- Copper
- O. KIRIN 20 CASHES
(Rosettes on both sides of dragon)
- R. 吉林省造 Made in (Chi Lin) Kirin Province. Manchu in center for 吉寶 Chi Pao (Kirin Currency) 每元當制錢二十文 Every coin worth 20.

- Copper
- O. PEI YANG TWENTY CASH
(With rosette at both sides of dragon.)
- R. 北洋 Pei Yang (Mint in Chihli) 當制錢二十文 Value 20 Cash.

- Copper or Brass
- O. HU POO 20 CASH
- R. 戶部 Hu Pu 當制錢二十文 Worth 20 Cash.

- Brass
- O. (Shown at bottom) FUNG-TIEN PROVINCE 20 CASH.
- R. 奉天省造 Made in Fengtien Province. (Now Hopen) 甲辰 Chia Ch'en = 1904 or 乙巳 I Szu = 1905 當制錢二十文 Worth 20 cash. (Manchu in center for "Fengtien Value".)

"Tai-Ch'ing-Ti-Kuo Copper Coin" and a dragon appears on the obverse of all of these coins plus one or the other of these Chinese Legends:



光緒年造 Kuang Hsu Nien Tsao (Made during the reign of Kuang Hsu.)
宣統年造 Hsuan T'ung Nien Tsao (Made during the reign of Hsuan T'ung.)

The reverse all bear the legends:
Manchu writing on top 大清銅幣 Great ch'ing Copper Coin 當制錢廿文 Worth 20 Cash.

- O. 光緒年造
Tai-Ch'ing-Ti-Kuo Copper Coin
- R. 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907

- O. 宣統年造
- R. 己酉 Chi Yu = 1909

- O. 光緒年造
- R. 乙巳 I Szu = 1905
- O. 光緒年造
- R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1909

- O. 光緒年造
- R. 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907
- O. 光緒年造
- R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
直隸 Chih for 直隸 Chihli (Incused) He-pei)
戶部 Hu Pu or Board of Revenue

- O. 光緒年造
- R. 乙巳 I Szu = 1905
- O. 光緒年造
- R. 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906
奉天 Feng for 奉天 Fengtien (Incused) (Liaoning)
戶部 Hu Fu or Bd. of Revenue

- O. 光緒年造
- R. 己酉 Chi Yu = 1907
- O. 光緒年造
- R. 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907
奉天 Feng for 奉天 Fengtien (Incused) (Liaoning)

SINGLE COPPERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

O. = Obverse R. = Reverse (All copper)



- O. KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE ONE CENT
R. 中華民國元年 Republic of China 1st year (1912)
廣東省造 Made in Kwangtung Province.
壹仙銅幣 One Cent Copper Coin.

- O. HU-NAN TEN CASH
R. 中華民國 Republic of China 當十 Worth 10
湖南銅元 Hunan Copper Coin.

- O. HO-NAN TEN CASH Revolutionary Army and
National flags with flowers at side.
R. 中華民國 Republic of China 當十銅元 Value
10 Brass Coins. Grain and floral center.

- O. 中華民國 Republic of China.
當十銅元 Worth 10 Brass Cash
Revolutionary and National Republic Flags.
(Note that the 民 Min character has the long
slanting stroke extending upward above the box-
shaped part of the character. As this character
means "citizen" it shows the citizen "raising his
head" above the walls that have held him down.
This writing appears on a number of the early
pieces of the Republic.)
R. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TEN CASH
(Stalks of grain.)

- The first issue of the Republic 1912
O. FOO-KIEN COPPER COIN TEN CASH
(Army, National and Navy flags of the Revolution)
R. 福建銅幣廠造 Made in the Fukien Copper
Mint. 每枚當錢十文 Every one worth 10 Cop-
pers. 中華元寶 Republic of China Currency.

- O. KIANG-SEE TEN CASH
R. 中華民國 Republic of China
壬子 Jen Tze = 1912 當十 Worth 10
江西銅幣 Kiangsi Copper Coin.

- O. HO-NAN TEN CASH Crossed 5-bar National
flags.
R. 中華民國 Republic of China 河南省造 Made in
Honan Province Ten Cash

- O. No writing of any kind 1916
R. 中華民國五年 Republic of China 5th Year
每百枚當一元 Every hundred equal to a dollar.
壹分 1 Fen = 1 cent.

- O. 中華銅幣 Republic of China Copper Coin
當制錢十枚 Worth 10 Cash. Revolutionary
army and national flag.
R. 壹枚 1 Mei (One Mei) enclosed in wreath of
grain.

SINGLE COPPERS OF THE REPUBLIC

O=Obverse R=Reverse

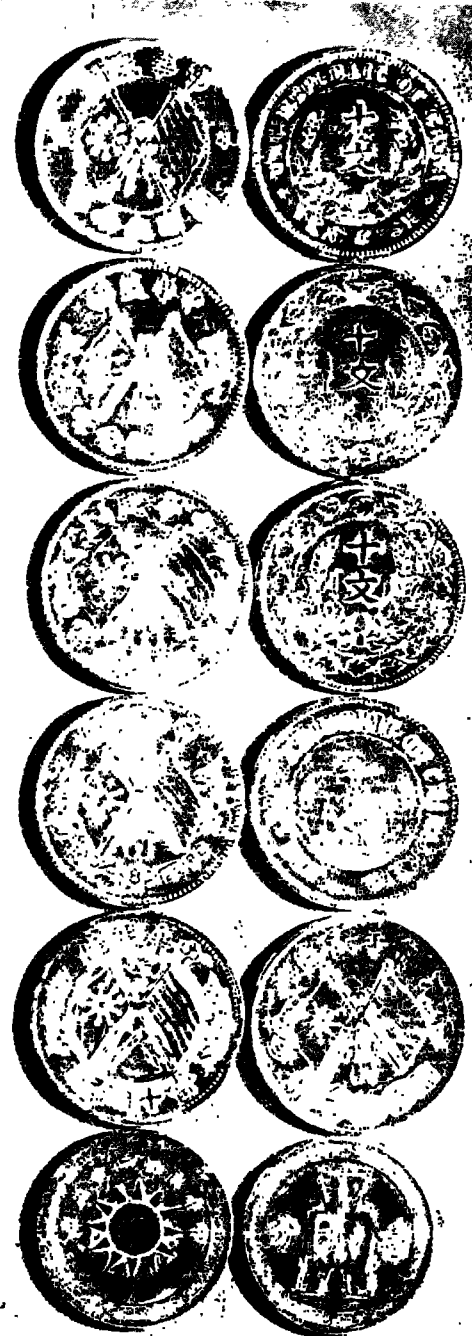
(These are all copper)

- O. 中華民國 Republic of China
開國紀念幣 In Commemoration of the Birth of the Country.
Revolutionary army and National flag of the Republic.
R. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TEN CASH
十文 Shih Wen or Ten Cash. Wreath of grain and soya-beans.

- O. 中華民國 Republic of China 開國紀念幣 Coin Commemorating the Birth of the Country. Flag of the revolutionary army and the 5-bar National Flag.
R. REPUBLIC OF CHINA TEN CASH
十文 = 10 Cash In wreath of grain and soya beans

- 中華民國 Republic of China
O. 開國紀念幣 Coin commemorating the Birth of the Country
R. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TEN CASH
十文 = 10 Cash. Grain and soya-beans.

- O. 中華民國 Republic of China 當十銅文 Worth 10 Copper Cash. Revolutionary Army Flag and the flag of the Republic.
R. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TEN CASH 5 Stalks of grain.



- O. 中華民國 Republic of China
開國紀念幣 Coin in Commemoration of the Birth of the country.
Revolutionary army flag and National flag.
R. Border of leaves.
十文 = 10 Cash. Grain and Soya-beans.

- O. The same as for the coppers immediately above.
R. Similar to the one above but the grain and beans are tied at the base with a ribbon and the continuous stalk of the border is reversed.

- O. Similar to that of left, but lacking the beaded ring.
R. The same as the one above.

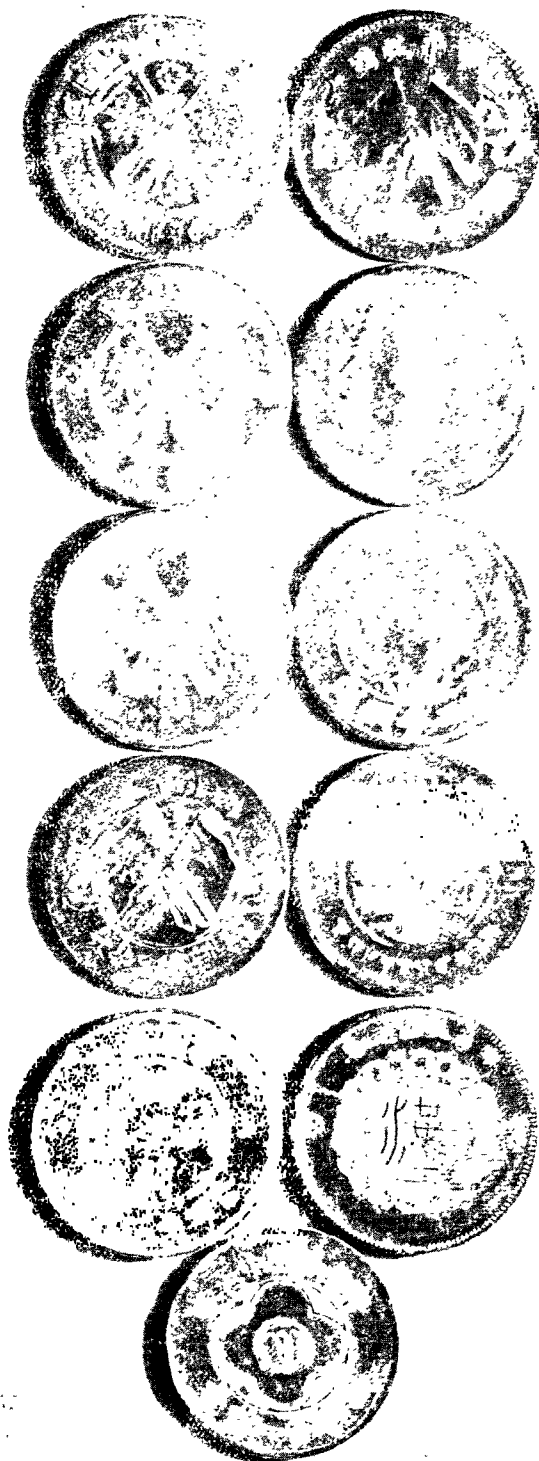
- O. 中華民國二十五年 Republic of China 25th Year (1936) Geometrically designed border enclosing the Kuomintang Sun and 12 rays.
R. 壹分 I Fen or One Cent
Same geometrically designed border as on the reverse.
Sketch of ancient spade coin bearing the two characters 化 Hua (to change, transform, melt) and 貝 pei (cowrie shell or precious) in the Chou Dynasty Seal Script.

Once more a copper coin starts off on its circulation of the country at the rate of 100 to the dollar. Good wishes to the "youngster."

DOUBLE COPPERS OF THE REPUBLIC

R. — Obverse

R. — Reverse



Copper

- O. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TWENTY CASH
Flag of the revolutionary army (1911-1912) and the
5-bar flag of the Republic. A rosette between them.
- R. 湖南省憲成立紀念 In commemoration of the com-
pletion of the Hunan charter.
中華民國十一年一月一日 Republic of China 11th
year, 1st Moon, 1st Day. (January, 1, 1922)
≡ enclosed in wreath.

Copper

- O. 中華民國銅幣 Copper Coin of Republic of China
民國八年 8th Year of Republic
Revolutionary Army flag and
flag of Republic. (Latter with
5 smooth stripes.)
- 民國十年 10th Year of Republic
Revolutionary Army flag and
flag of Republic. (The latter
with 5 stripes bearing different
designs.)
- R. 貳拾文 Er Shih Wen (Twenty Cash) in wreath of grain.

Copper

- O. HO-NAN 20 CASH
Revolutionary Army flag and 1st flag of the Republic.
- R. 中華民國 Republic of China
當二十銅元 Worth 20 brass Cash
(Rosette between grain and bean design.)

Copper

- O. 湖南省造 Made in Hunan Province.
常制錢二十文 Worth 20 Cash Coins
Star between flag of Revolutionary Army and the 5-bar flag.
- R. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TWENTY CASH
Design of heads and leaves of grain.

Brass

- O. 中華民國元年 First Year of the Republic of China (1912)
漢 Han in seal script (Refers to Chinese), with eighteen circles surrounding it.
- R. 軍政府造 Made by the military government.
當制錢二十文 Worth 20 Cash.
四川銅幣 Szechuan Brass Coin.

Light Copper

- O. 中華民國 THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA Crossed 5
bar flags.
- R. 二十文 Er Shih Wen (20 cash) enclosed in wreath
of grain.
TWENTY CASH (below the wreath)

- O. 中華民國十五年 15th Year of the Republic of China (1926).
每枚當一百文 Every Piece Worth One Hundred Cash.
川 Ch'uan for 四川 Szechuan.
- R. 100 in a "square" with curved in edges. This box surrounded by four heads
of grain.

LARGE COPPERS OF THE REPUBLIC

O. = Obverse

R. = Reverse

Copper

- O. 中華民國二年 Republic of China 2nd Year
漢 Han in old Seal Script on background of horizontal lines and surrounded by a plain ring. Outside of ring is a series of vertical lines surrounded by 18 circlets.
R. 軍政府造 Made by the Military Government.
當制錢壹百文 Worth 100 Cash.
四川銅幣 Szechuan Copper Coin.
(Large rosette in center and one small one at each side.)

Copper

- O. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 200 CASH
Crossed Five-Bar flags.

- R. 中華民國二年 2nd Year of The Republic of China
四川造幣廠造 Made at the Szechuan Mint
貳百文 Two Hundred Cash above grain and soya-bean design.

Copper

- O. Rosette between upper and lower ends of flag staffs, which bear the Revolutionary Army and National flags.
R. 中華民國十五年 15th Year of the Republic of China (1926)
當制錢五十文 Worth 50 Cash.
甘肅銅幣 Kansu Copper Coin
Large rosette in center and small ones at sides.

- O. 中華民國十五年 15th Year of the Republic of China (1926)
每枚當貳百文 Every piece worth 200 Cash.
川 Ch'uan in center for 四川 Szechuan.
R. 200 in a box shaped affair with concave edges, and the whole thing bordered with heads of grain.

This illustration shows the size of the 200-cash coin of Szechuan that was cut in half to make 100-cash pieces and cut in quarters to make 50-cash pieces. Friends from Szechuan vouched that these are genuine pieces taken from circulation.

- O. HO-NAN 100 CASH
Kuomin Party Flag at left and the Nationalist Government flag at the right.

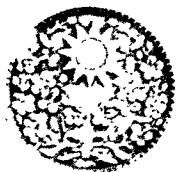
- R. 中華民國 Republic of China.
當百文銅元 Worth a Hundred Brass Cash
Rosette in center surrounded by grain and soya-bean design.
Large rosettes at side.

- O. HO-NAN 200 CASH
Kuomintang flag at left, Nationalist Government flag at right.

- R. 中華民國 Republic of China.
當貳百文銅元 Worth 200 Brass Cash
Rosette in center and at both sides.
Grain and bean design in center.

- O. 中華民國二十年 Republic of China 20th Year (1931)
河南省造 Made in Honan Province. Kuomin Party insignia in center (Sun with twelve rays.)
R. Star on top.
百文 "Hundred Cash" surrounded by a wreath of four stalks of grain.

MODERN COPPER, BRASS AND NICKEL COINS



東三省 Three Eastern Provinces Copper 1929
Kuomintang emblem and wreath.



Republic of China 18th Year.
Three Eastern Provinces
Center: 1 Fen (1 cent)

The Three Eastern Provinces are:
黑龍江 Heilungkiang
吉林 Kirin
遼寧 Liaoning



Hongkong Copper 1905
Edward VII Chinese: 香港一仙
King and Emperor Hsiang Kang I Hsien
(Hong Kong 1 cent)

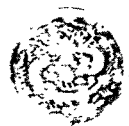
Used somewhat in southern coastal cities
in the early part of the 20th Century



Manchoukuo 1935

大滿洲國
Great Manchu State 一分 1 Fen (One Cent)

大同三年
3rd Year of Ta-T'ung



Brass 2-Cash Piece 1906
Dragon 丙午 Ping Wu=1906
戶部 Hu Pu=Bd. of
Revenue
Center: Great Ch'ing
Brass Coin



Copper Cash (Circa 1905-1908)
Hupei 湖北省造
Province Made in Hupei
One Cash
一文 1 Wen (1 cash)
光緒元寶
Kuang Hsu uan Pao



Brass Cash (Circa 1905-1908)
Kuang Hsu 北洋 Pei Yang (Mint)
T'ung Pao 零用一文 Ling Yung
1 Wen (For Fractional
Use. One Cash.)



Chihli Brass Cash 1908
Dragon 光緒 Kuang Hsu
一文 One Cash
戊申 Wu Shen=1908
Center: 直 Chih=Chih-
li Province (Now
Hopei)



Brass Cash 1909
Dragon 宣統 Hsuan T'ung
一文 1 Wen (1 Cash)
已酉 Chi Yu = 1909
Center: 總 Tsung =
Central (Mint)



NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COINS 1936

The four coins to the right, and the last coin listed under Coppers of the Republic, have just been put into circulation (early days of 1936). They are all made at the Central Mint in Shanghai.

The 1/2¢ and 1¢ copper pieces are to supplant the galaxy of coppers that are now in use at anywhere from 300 to 500 to the dollar. The National Government is setting the value of these at 200 and 100 to the dollar respectively.

The 5-cent, dime, and twenty-cent pieces are made of nickel. This is the first time that China has used nickel coins extensively.

The obverse bears the bust of Sun Yat-Sen (or "Sun Wen", as he is more often called in China) and the inscription 中華民國二十五年 "The 25th Year of the Republic of China". The reverse has a drawing of an ancient spade coin and the value of the individual piece. On the "spade coin" design are the characters 貝化 Pei Hua.



Standard 1/2 Cent Copper
中華民國二十五年 半分 = 1/2 Cent
25th Year of the
Republic of China



Standard Twenty-Cent Piece
中華民國二十五年 廿分 = 20 Cents
25th Year of the
Republic of China



Standard Five-Cent Nickel
中華民國二十五年 伍分 = 5 Cents
25th Year of the
Republic of China



Obverse as above
Standard Dime
拾分 = 10 Cents

LARGE SILVER COINS IN CHINA 在中國行使之洋錢

Previous to 1890 a few silver coins of the dollar or tael size had been made in China, but not in numbers sufficient for general circulation. Spanish traders and later merchants from other nations, brought in the silver dollars of other nations and these were used for years as the standard currency of China. The attached list names and describes the foreign dollars that were used extensively in China, even up to the first quarter of the 20th Century. When China withdrew the silver coins a year or two ago in favor of issuing paper currency many of these foreign coins could still be found in circulation, but few in number as compared to the Yuan Shih-K'ai issue and the latest Sun Yat-Sen issue.

SILVER DOLLARS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN USED IN CHINA 在中國起始使用之外國洋錢

NATIONALITY 國 名	DATE 日 期	DESCRIPTION OF OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF REVERSE 反面解釋
Spanish	16th Century 1772-1788	Bust of King Charles III CAROLUS III DEI GRATIA (year of minting)	Crown above royal crest with Pillars of Hercules at sides. HISPAN ET IND REX M 8R 1 M
	1788-1808	Bust of King Charles IV CAROLUS IIII DEI GRATIA (year of minting)	
Bolivian Chilean Peruvian Mexican	1824 sqq.	These came into China thru Spanish traders but were not universally used because their silver content was less than designated amount. With wings outspread an eagle stands on its left leg. In right claws and its beak a serpent is held. The eagle stands on cactus. From cactus extends two leafy branches (different). REPUBLICA MEXICANA above eagle.	Same as above, except initials at end may be different. "8R" means 8 Reales. Cap of liberty (LIBERTAD) surrounded by 32 ray sunburst. 8R. Ca. (date) M. M. 10Ds. 20 Gs. In 1898 the "8R" was dropped and "Un Peso" substituted for it.
American	1873-1877	Goddess of Liberty seated on bale of cotton and sheaf of wheat and holding olive branch in extended right hand. 13 stars around upper border. Date at bottom below ribbon inscribed "IN GOD WE TRUST".	Coat of arms under UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. At bottom 420 GRAINS 900 FINE and below that TRADE DOLLAR.
French Indo-China	1885-	REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE (date) Goddess for Liberty seated with anchor showing at her left and growing grain at right.	INDO-CHINE FRANCAISE — TITRE 900. POIDS 27 GR. around edge. Surrounded by a wreath of grain, oak and other leaves, PIASTRE DE COMMERCE.
Japanese	1871-	Dragon in center. Around edge "416 ONE YEN 900 大日本明治二十八年 (or other date).	Surrounded by a wreath and surmounted by the Japanese sun and the two characters 一圓
British (Straits Settlements)	1906-	Britannia standing erect with left hand on shield with British flag and right hand holding a six-foot trident. Sailing vessel seen in lower background. Geometrically designed border enclosing the words, ONE DOLLAR.	Similar border as on obverse. Within center circle the fancy Chinese character 壽 Shou for "longevity". Reading top-bottom the Chinese characters 壹圓 I Yuan (One Dollar) and the same left-right in Malay.

CH'ING DYNASTY AND REPUBLIC OF CHINA SILVER DOLLARS, TAELES AND MEMENTO ISSUES

The following list of silver dollars, tael and memento dollars is as nearly complete as I have been able to gather to date. However, there are coins that I have heard of that are not included herewith, because the description of them was incomplete and thus did not justify me listing them. I have numbered these two lists as "C Number so-and-so" and "R Number so-and-so" for convenience sake in referring to them, but in a later edition there will in all probability be additional ones. The "C" stands for Ch'ing Dynasty and the "R" for the Republic.

If a coin is the same, except for the year of issue, it is only described in full once. The dates may be secured by referring to the cyclic table or the, "Table of Years for use with Silver Coins". And unless otherwise stated the edges are considered to be milled. And further, unless otherwise stated, the coin is a dollar.

The word "crenulated" has been adopted to designate the border ring when cog-like projections extend inward from the rim and are part and parcel of it. This term is used to definitely separate this type of border from the pearled ring which often appears just within the linear raised edge, but which is not an actual extension inward of the rim.

The Chinese characters on these coins in most cases read right to left, and unless otherwise stated the legends described are to be taken as reading that way. Abbreviations used in designating the way characters are to be read are; t top, b bottom, m middle, r right, and l left.

CH'ING DYNASTY DOLLARS, TAELES AND MEMENTO COINS 清紀銀製之兩，元，紀念錢幣

(The edges are all milled unless otherwise stated)

MADE BY or AT 鑄造省	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF REVERSE 反面解釋
C-1 Lhasa, Tibet (Unmilled edges)	1792	Bust of Panchen Lama. 後藏 at right. 班禪 at left.	Lama prayer wheel in center surrounded by a ring and four crown like objects radiating from it. Between these the characters 乾隆 in Chinese and Tibetan.
C-2 Formosa (When it was part of Fukien)	1838-1845	Bust of 老壽星 Lao Shou Hsing (with or without whiskers) holding a staff. At left reading counter clockwise, 道光年鑄. At right reading clockwise, 足紋銀餅 and followed by a small swastika. On torso 庫平柒貳.	A tripod with handles; and Manchu legend "Taiwan" (Formosa) on some. On others, a border with two dragons with a swastika at top. Ocean waves below. In center within pearled circle these characters, 道光年鑄.
C-3 Ch'angchow, Fukien	1844	No symbols. Upper third had two characters reading right to left, 足紋. Below these in larger characters and reading top-bottom, 通行	No symbols. In upper third reading left to right, 軍餉漳州. Below 爲七十四 in "grass characters."
C-4 Shanghai firm of silver-smiths.	1856	Narrow, plain border. Sixteen characters arranged four in a row, reading t-b and then r-l. 咸豐六年 上海縣號 商王永盛 足紋銀餅	Same as obverse.

Made by or at 鑄造省	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF REVERSE 反面解釋
C-5 Sinkiang	1884	Dragon in center, surrounded by finely pearled ring. Between that ring and outer ring, also pearled, is Mongolian script.	Within inner pearled ring the characters 餉銀一兩. Between border ring and this inner ring it is blank.
C-6 Sinkiang	1884	Small dragon in center surrounded by pearled ring. Between border and pearled ring was a wreath with small sun-burst at top.	Within central pearled ring, reading top-bottom-right-left 大清銀幣. Rosette in center of four characters. Between border and inner ring: on top, 喀什 (Kashgar); at bottom, 湘平壹兩; at sides, Turki script.
C-11 Chekiang Mint	1890	CHEH-KIANG PROVINCE 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS around a dragon design. The only pearled ring being immediately within the border.	Manchu characters in center and around them top-bottom-right-left 光緒元寶. Within two pearled circles reading left to right: Top 浙江省造 bottom 庫平七錢二分.
C-12 Fukien Mint	1890	FOO-KIEN PROVINCE. 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS within a pearled ring. Small dragon in center.	Manchu characters in center with 光緒元寶 as above. Within two pearled circles 福建官局造 and 庫平七錢二分.
C-13 Canton Mint	1890	Dragon in center. Above dragon, 廣東省造. Below dragon, 庫平七錢三分. Read left-right. Pearled circle just inside raised border.	In center Manchu characters and around them top-bottom-right-left 光緒元寶. Outside of this within two pearled rings, KWANG TUNG PROVINCE 7 MACE AND 3 CANDAREENS.
C-14 Kwangtung (Canton)	Circa 1890 sqq.	KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS within crenulated border. Dragon in center.	Within crenulated border (inward) 廣東省造. 庫平七錢二分. Within pearled ring in center (top-bottom-right-left) 光緒元寶 and Manchu script in center.
C-15 HUPEH	Circa 1895	HUPEH PROVINCE 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS within crenulated border. Dragon design.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, 湖北省造 庫平七錢二分. Within pearled ring (top-bottom-right-left) 光緒元寶 and Manchu characters in very center.
C-16 Chekiang Memento	Circa 1895	Between crenulated border and pearled ring (bottom) 浙江省造 and eight bats. Within pearled ring bust of the Empress Dowager T'zu-Hsi with imperial head-dress and coat and wearing earrings.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring are ten 喜 and ten 壽 characters alternating. Within pearled ring a phoenix standing on its left leg. Flower at left and right and clouds above.
C-17 Memento	Circa 1896	Crenulated border. Bust of Li Hung-Chang in official robes and light official hat. Above bust, 李鴻章紀念.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring are two dragons (one on each side) coming out of ocean waves. Between their heads, 壹兩. Within pearled ring a large 壽 (longevity).
C-18 Szechuan Mint (Made for use in Tibet)	1896-1908 (Uncertain)	Bust of the Empress Dowager T'ze-Hsi (Yehonala) in imperial dress and headdress, within crenulated border.	Rosette in center surrounded by four characters (reading t-b-r-l) 四川省造. Floral design around this copied from Indian Rupee of 1862-76 issue. Within raised border is a pearled ring and immediately within it a rope-like circle.
C-19 Peiyang Arsenal	1897	TA. TSING. TWENTY. FOURTH. YEAR. OF. KWANG HSU. PEIYANG. ARSENAL. Dragon in center. Crenulated border.	Crenulated border and two pearled rings equidistant from border. Within inner circle 壹圓; between the two pearled rings is Man- churian script; outer circle, 大清光緒二十三年北洋機器局造

MAGE BY or AT 鑄造省	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF REVERSE 反面解釋
C-20 Maritime Customs	1896-1911 (Tael)	Two dragons within a circle.	Between inner line ring and outer pearly ring, (read t-b-r-l) 中外通寶 Within line-ring (read t-m-b-r-l) 銀壹兩關平.
C-21 Fengtien	1898	Between crenulated border and dragon design, 大清光緒二十四年 奉天機器局造	Between crenulated border and outer (of two) pearly ring are thirteen Manchu characters. Within the two pearly rings FUNG-TIEN- PROVINCE. Within inner pearly ring 一圓.
C-22 Kiangnan Province (Now Kiangsu-An-hwei)	1898	Between crenulated border and dragon, KIANG NAN PROVINCE 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS.	Between crenulated border and pearly ring, 江南省造戊戌庫平七錢二分 Within pearly ring (top-bottom-right-left) 光緒元寶. In center Manchu characters.
C-23 Peiyang Arsenal	1898	Same as 1897 dollar.	Same as 1897 except 二十三年 (23rd year) has changed to 二十四年 (24th year).
C-24 Anhwei	1898	Between crenulated border and pearly ring (with dragon within ring), (top) AN-HWEI PROVINCE; (bottom) 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS.	Between crenulated border and pearly ring, (top) 戊戌安徽省造; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分 Manchu characters in center with, (read t-b-r-l) 光緒元寶 between them and pearly ring.
C-25 Hunan	1898	Similar to above, but HU-NAN instead of AN-HWEI.	Similar to above, but with 湖南 instead of 安徽.
C-26 Peiyang	1899	Between central dragon design and crenulated border, 25th YEAR OF KWANG HSU — PEI YANG.	Between crenulated border and pearly ring, 北洋造庫平七錢二分 Within pearly ring, (reading top-bottom-right-left) 光緒元寶 and Manchu characters in center.
C-31 Peiyang	1900	Same as 1899 issue except "25th" changed to "26th".	same as 1899 issue.
C-32 Kwangtung	Circa 1900	Pearly ring immediately within border. Bust of H. M. Kwang-Hsu in official robes and hat. Face turned slightly to his right.	Pearly ring immediately within border. Dragon on each side arising from waves below. The flaring ball and clouds on top. In center a conventionalized 壽 (shou) (longevity) character. Between dragons and 壽 character (reading t-b-r-l) 廣東省造.
C-33 Peiyang	1903	Similar to 1899 issue except "25th" changed to "29th" and the dragon pattern altered slightly.	Same as 1899 issue.
C-34 Central Mint (Tientsin)	1903 (Tael)	Between dragon in center and pearly ring just within border, 29TH YEAR OF KWANG HSU — HU POO.	Between two pearly rings, (top) four Manchu characters; (sides) 戶部; (bottom) 庫平一兩. Within inner pearly ring, (reading t-b-r-l) 光緒元寶.
C-35 Kiangnan	1904	Immediately inside crenulated border, KIANG NAN PROVINCE (two rosettes) 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS. Dragon in center, but no ring around it.	Between crenulated border and pearly ring, (top) 江南省造; (rt.) TH (left) HAH (H. A. Holmes, Mgr. of Mint.); (rt.) 甲 (lt.) 辰; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分 Within pearly ring (top-bottom-right-left) 光緒元寶 and Manchu characters in center.
C-36 Central Mint (Tientsin)	1905	Dragon in center surrounded by pearly ring. Between crenulated border and pearly ring, TAI-CHING-TI-KUO SILVER COIN.	Manchu characters in very center around which (reading top-bottom-right-left) 光緒元寶. Between pearly ring outside of these characters and inside of crenulated border, 造幣總廠庫平七錢二分
C-37 Kansu (Chengt'u, Sze Mint)	1905 (Tael)	Plain circular border. 壹兩 in center surrounded by two dragons.	Between pearly inner ring and plain circular border, (top) 甘肅省造; (side) 乙巳, (bottom) 庫平一兩. Within pearly ring, (Read t-b-r-l) 光緒銀幣.

MINT or PROVINCE 鑄造者	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF THE OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF THE REVERSE 反面解釋
C-38 Central Mint (Tientsin)	1906 (Tael)	Dragon in center surrounded by pearled ring. Between that and border pearling, (top) 光緒年造; (bottom) TAI-CH'ING-TI-KUO SILVER COIN.	Within border a $\frac{1}{4}$ " ring of vertical and inverted shaded-pyramids (alternating). Between that and pearled ring, (top) four Manchu characters; (upper sides) 丙午; (sides) 戶部; (lower) 壹兩. In very center raised ball with incused 中. Between that and pearled ring, (read t-b-r-l) 大清銀幣.
C-39 Pei Yang	1907	Similar to 1899 issue except "25th" changed to "33th" (error in English letters) and dragon design slightly altered.	Same as 1899 issue.
C-40 Yunnan	1907	Dragon in center surrounded by pearled ring. Between that ring and crenulated border plain except for one rosette on each side of the dragon.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 雲南省造; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分. Manchu characters in center with 光緒元寶 around them (reading t-b-r-l).
C-41 Central Mint (Tientsin)	1907	Dragon in center surrounded by pearled ring. Between that one and pearled ring just within the border, (top) 光緒年造; (lower) TAI-CH'ING-TI-KUO SILVER COIN.	Within border a $\frac{1}{4}$ " ring of shaded pyramids (vertical and inverted alternating). Between that and pearled ring, (top) Manchu characters; (upper sides) star; (lower sides) 6 petaled flower; (bottom).
C-42 Pei Yang	1908	Similar to 1899 issue except "25th" changed to "34th" and dragon same as 1907 issue.	Same as 1899 issue.
C-43 Kirin	1890-1908	Between crenulated border and dragon center, (top) KIRIN PROVINCE; (sides) Manchu characters; (bottom) 7 CANDARINS. 2.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 吉林省造; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分. Flower vase, or symbol of Yin-Yang, in center with 光緒元寶 around it (read t-b-r-l).
C-44 Kwangtung	1909-11	Between dragon and crenulated border, KWANGTUNG PROVINCE 7 MACE AND 2 CANDARFENS and a rosette at each side of dragon.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 廣東省造 (bottom) 庫平七錢二分 and between pearled ring and inner Manchu characters (reading t-b-r-l) 宣統元寶.
C-45 Hupoh	1909-11	Pearled border immediately within border. Between dragon and this ring, (top) HU-PEH PROVINCE (bottom) 7 MACE AND 2 CANDARFENS. Rosette at each side.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 湖北省造 (sides) rosette; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分. Between Manchu characters in center and pearled ring (read t-b-r-l) 宣統元寶.
C-46 Yunnan	1910	Between central dragon design and pearled ring within the border, (top) YUN-NAN-PROVINCE; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 7 MACE AND 2 CANDAREENS.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 庚戌春季雲南造; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分. Manchu characters in center and around them, (reading t-b-r-l) 宣統元寶.
C-47 Central Mint (Tientsin)	1911	Dragon design in center surrounded by finely pearled ring. Between that and outer pearled ring, (top) (sides) rosette; (bottom) 51 between leaves. (Note: This coin was minted, but due to the revolution was never officially issued.)	Between border pearling and inner finely pearled ring, (top) 4 Manchu characters; (sides) floral design; (bottom) 壹圓. Within pearled ring, (read t-b-r-l) 大清銀幣.
C-48 Central Mint (Tientsin)	1911	Within crenulated border a large dragon in cloud. This one has the main twist of its body to the right and so is called the reversed dragon. Below head and above the fiery ball 壹圓, and below dragon ONE DOLLAR.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring (top) Manchu characters; (sides) flower spray; (bottom) 宣統三年. Inside pearled ring (read t-b-r-l) 大清銀幣.

SILVER DOLLARS, TAELES AND MEMENTO ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 中華民國銀製之元，兩，紀念錢幣

MINT or PROVINCE 鑄造者	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF THE OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF THE REVERSE 反面解釋
R-1 Nanking	1912	Bust of Sun Yat-Sen (left profile) within linear circle and beaded ring. Between beaded ring and crenulated border, (top) 中華民國; (sides) spray with peach blossom; (bottom) 開國紀念幣.	Within linear and beaded rings a wreath of rice and soya bean semi-encircling 壹圓. Between beaded ring and crenulated border, (top) MEMENTO; (upper-sides) rosette; (lower) BIRTH OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
R-2 Nanking	1912 (sq.)	Same as R-1. (Engraver of R-1, 2 Ho Tze-Liang)	Same as R-1 except English wording changed to read, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA "ONE DOLLAR"
R-3 Wuchang	1912	Bust of Li Luan-Hung in military uniform and cap. Otherwise the same as R-1 except the type of the characters is more nearly plain. (Engraver of R-3, 4, 5 Chu Tze-Fang)	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, THE REPUBLIC OF (sic) CHINA "ONE DOLLAR". Within pearled ring a wreath of soya-beans and rice enclosing 壹圓
R-4 Wuchang	1912	Same die as preceding.	The correction from "OE" to "OF" having been made in the master die this coin was re-minted.
R-5 Wuchang	1912	Bust of Li Yuan-Hung with different uniform and bare-headed. Otherwise like R-3.	Same as R-3, but in some cases the cross-bar of the "H" is not at right angles.
R-6 Szechuan	1912	Large seal-scrip character 漢 in center with background of 40 horizontal lines enclosed in a linear ring. Outside of this ring are vertical lines surrounded by eighteen small linear rings. Between this ring of 18 small circles and the crenulated border, (top) 中國民國元年; (sides) rosette.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 軍政造府; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 壹圓. Within pearled ring 四川銀幣 (reading t-b-r-l) around a flower.
R-7 Yunnan	1912	Head of Tang Chi-Yao with collar of military uniform showing, within beaded ring. Between beaded ring and crenulated border, (top) 軍務院撫軍長唐; (bottom) wreath of grain.	Between crenulated border and beaded ring, (top) 擁護共和紀念; (sides) 5 pointed star; (bottom) 庫平七錢二分. Within beaded ring crossed revolutionary flags — at left nine pointed star flag with small rings on tips of star — at right the five-bar flag. Between tops of staffs a five-pointed star. Tassels hang down from crossed staffs.
R-8 Tientsin (Memento)	1912 (Edge not milled)	Full bust of Chang Chih-Tung in undress military uniform and wearing cap. At left of bust, 張督都. At right 直隸. At right side in small type, GIORGI (artist maker).	Crossed five-bar flags in center — staffs tied with bowed ribbon. Head of wheat between lower tips of flags, and tips of staffs (maybe a spiked ring covered by the flags). Above flags, 中華民國元年. Below spiked ring, 頭等紀念牌.
R-9 Sinkiang	1912 (Tael)	Within crenulated border crossed vertical-striped flags. The upper stripe having five ringlets while the other stripes are filled with curved line designs. Between upper part of staffs, 子, and between lower part of staffs, 子	Between crenulated border and beaded circle, 中華民國元年. Within beaded circle, (read t-b-r-l) 餉銀一兩.
R-10 Sinkiang	1912 (Tael)	Similar to above, except the first, third and fifth vertical stripes bear the ringlets.	Same as R-9.

MINT or PROVINCE 鑄造者	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF THE OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF THE REVERSE 反面解釋
R-11	1912	Within crenulated border Sun Yat-Sen (Sun Wen) on horseback. (The head of Dr. Sun is made too large in proportion to the rest of the design.)	A wreath within crenulated border surrounding the two characters, 壹圓 I Yuan (One Dollar).
R-12 Tientsin	1914	Head of Yuan Shih-K'ai $\frac{3}{4}$ profile to left within crenulated border. Above head, 中華民國三年 Made but not put into circulation. (L. Giorgi)	A wreath of fully opened barley surrounding, 壹圓 within the crenulated border.
R-13 Tientsin and Nanking	1914	Head of Yuan Shih-K'ai in profile to left showing his striped military uniform collar and four-star epaulet. (Bare-headed) Above head, and within crenulated border, 中華民國. (L. Giorgi engraver)	Same as R-12.
R-14 Tientsin	1914	Bust of Yuan Shih-K'ai full-face (slightly to left) in dress-uniform and tasseled cap. Crenulated border. (L. Giorgi engraver)	Between crenulated border and linear ring, (top) 中華民國共和紀念幣 (bottom) ONE DOLLAR. Between the Chinese and English legend on each side is a quadrilateral geometric figure with a "pearl" on each of the four sides. Within the linear ring a barley wreath encloses 壹圓 I Yuan (One Dollar).
R-15 Chengt'u	1914	Same design as R-13 with the character 卅 added on right side and 肅 on the left.	Same as R-13.
R-16 Tientsin	1915 (Edges not milled)	Bust of 張勳 Chang Hsün in full Manchurian Court style dress including the Manchu official hat, long string of beads and dragon square on front of coat. Pearled ring immediately within the border.	Crossed dragon pennants within pearled ring. Between the upper part of staffs, 復辟 and between lower part, 紀念. These four characters mean, "In Memory of the Resurrection of the Ch'ing Dynasty" Chang Hsün had led in a revolt against the republic to restore the imperial regime, but his power lasted only twelve days after having taken Peking.
R-17 Tientsin	1916	Same bust of Yuan Shih-K'ai as in R. 14 This coin was made before-hand to celebrate Yuan Shih-K'ai becoming the Emperor Hung-Hsien, but when his coup failed these were not officially issued.	Within crenulated border a winged dragon, with head to the left. Over dragon, 中華帝國. Under dragon, 洪憲紀元. Hung Hsien Chi Yuan.
R-18 Tihwa, Sinkiang	1917 (Tael)	Turki script within pearled ring. Between crenulated border and pearled ring a wreath of grain.	Within pearled ring, (t-b) 壹兩 and (r-l) in Turki script. Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 迪化銀圓局造; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 中華民國六年.
R-19	1919	Same as R-13 except changed to 八年 Pa Nien (1919).	Same as R-12, 13.
R-20	1920	Same as R-13 except changed to 九年 Chiu Nien (1920).	Same as R-12, 13.
R-21	1921	Same as R-13 except changed to 十年 Shih-Nien (1921).	Same as R-12, 13.
R-22 Memento	1921	Pearled ring $\frac{4}{5}$ of the way around border line. Bust of Hsu Shih-Ch'ang in western dress suit with medal and decorative ribbon, $\frac{1}{4}$ left.	Between inner finely pearled ring and border pearled ring, (top) 中華民國十年九月 (lower sides) rosette; (bottom) 紀念幣. Within finely pearled ring the corner of a Chinese style curvilinear tilted roof house, with four people entered. Tree in left background and below it.
R-23 Hunan	1921	Between two pearled rings, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA — ONE DOLLAR — Within inner pearled ring crossed revolutionary flags — at left, nine-pointed star flag — at right, five-bar flag. Rosette between the upper part of staffs.	Between two pearled rings, (top) 湖南省憲成立紀念; (sides) 壹圓 (bottom) 中華民國十一年一月一日. Within inner ring three heavy horizontal bars surrounded by a wreath (Issued in memory of the establishment of the provincial constitution.)
R-24 Tientsin Memento	1923	Bust of T'sao K'un in western style evening clothes, with medal and decorative ribbon. Pearled ring $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way around the border, but it does not cross the suit coat.	Large pearled ring within border. Crossed revolutionary flags — nine-pointed star at left — five-bar flag at right. Above flags, 憲法成立紀念.

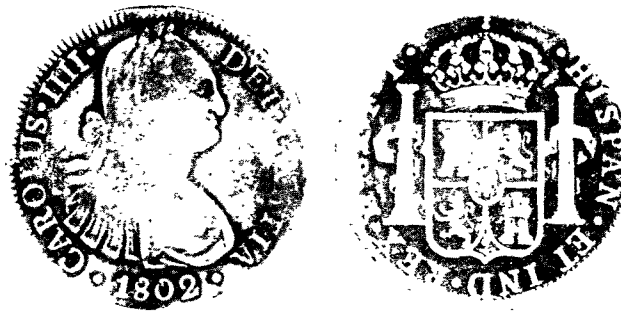
MINT or PROVINCE 鑄造者	DATE 日期	DESCRIPTION OF THE OBVERSE 正面解釋	DESCRIPTION OF THE REVERSE 反面解釋
R-25 Tientsin	1923	Crenulated border. Dragon and Phoenix facing each other with wedding insignia in center below the fiery ball. Above design, 中華民國十二年造	Same as R-12. This coin was discontinued shortly after its issue because of its imperial design. That a republic should celebrate the wedding of an ex-emperor did not seem right in the eyes of many, and this was made to celebrate the wedding of Henry P'u Yi.
R-26 Tientsin Memento	1923	Bust of T'sao K'un in full-dress military uniform, but without cap. Full face. Within 1 1/16" raised border in a linear ring and within that a "three leaf clover" ring running 2/3 of the way around the medallion, but not across the uniform. (Thicker, but smaller than a dollar coin, and without milled edges.)	Same set of border rings as on the obverse, but the "clover leaf" ring goes all the way around. Within are six 5-pointed stars in a circle. Crossed revolutionary flags in the center with seal script characters 紀念 reading top-bottom.
R-27 Hunan-Hupeh Memento	1924	Linear ring within the border. Bust of Hsiao Yueh-Nan in military full-dress uniform and horse-tail tassel cap.	Between two linear rings — (upper) 兩湖巡閱使蕭耀南五秩紀念 (lower) 甲子二月十六日 Within inner linear ring fancy character.
R-28 Memento	1925	Bust of Tuan Ch'i-Jui within crenulated border. He is wearing a western morning-coat and is bare-headed. Above his bust, 中華民國執政紀念幣.	Crenulated border within which is a fully opened barley wreath and seal script characters 和平 within the wreath.
R-29 Shansi Memento	1926	Full-face, half-bust of General Feng Yu-Hsiang with crenulated border (except by the "Chung-Shan" suit coat he is wearing). Above head, 中華民國十五年.	Crossed flags, but not sure about inscription.
R-30 Memento	1927	Bust of Sun Chuan-Fang in full-dress military uniform.	Above crossed flags in center, 中華民國十六年 Two rosettes at sides. Below flags, 四月七日.
R-31 Kansu Chungking Mint (?)	1928	Half-bust of General Feng Yu-Hsiang. Above head, 中華民國十七年.	Twelve pointed star in center. On top, 甘肅省造 At sides (read r-l) 壹圓 Four Manchu characters below.
R-32 Kansu Chungking Mint	1928	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 貴州省政府造 (sides) rosette; bottom, 七錢二分. Within pearled ring an American sedan on road.	Between crenulated border and pearled ring, (top) 中華民國十七年; (sides) rosette; (bottom) 壹圓 Within pearled ring the flower mint mark of Chungking with 貴州銀幣 around it.
R-33 Kansu	1928	Combination pearl-crenulated border within which is a half-bust of Sun Yat-Sen, bare-headed and wearing the plain "Chung Shan" suit. Above the head, 中華民國十七年.	Between pearled-crenulated border and inner finely pearled ring, (top) 甘肅省造; (sides) 壹圓 in larger type; (bottom) two Manchu characters. Within pearled ring is the twelve-ray sun of the Kuo-mingtang Party.
R-34	1929	Bust of General Chiang Kai-Shek (Chiang Chieh-Shih).	Two crossed flags and the inscription, 中華民國十八年.
R-35 Central Mint Shanghai	1932	Left profile of Sun Yat-Sen with collar and left shoulder of the "Chung Shan" suit showing. Above head 中華民國二十一年. Plain raised rim.	Two-sailed Chinese junk (i.e. Ship of State) sailing toward the rising sun (at right) and with three geese flying overhead. In front of first sail the character 壹 and behind the rear sail 圓. Raised rim neither crenulated nor pearled.
R-36	1933	Same as R-35 with "二十一年" changed to "二十二年".	Same as R-35 with the geese and sun eliminated.
R-37	1934	Same as R-35 with "二十一年" changed to "二十三年".	Same as R-35 with the geese and sun eliminated.

SILVER DOLLARS FOUND CIRCULATING IN CHINA



Spanish Dollar 西班牙 1787

During the 16th Century dollars were introduced into China. Spanish merchants brought their's from the Philippine Islands. They were minted in Mexico. This one of Charles III (1762-1788 A.D.) still bears "chop marks".



Spanish Dollar 西班牙 1802

Charles IV (1788-1808) This silver coin, and the first one illustrated, are known as "Carolus Dollars" or "Pillar Dollars". The former name from the busts of the king Charles, and the latter from the Pillars of Hercules depicted on the reverse.



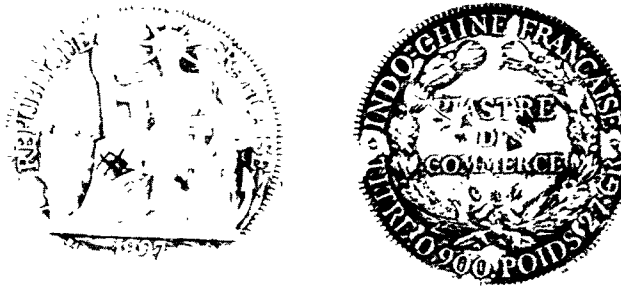
A Mexican Dollar 墨西哥 1824

Mexico stopped minting the Carolus coins after it became independent from Spain, and made its own dollars, which had a wide circulation in China. The term "Mex. dollar" came from this coin.



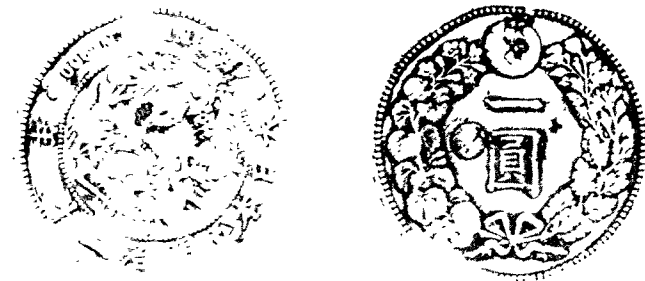
United States of America 1877

Between 1873 and 1887 A.D. the silver mine owners in the U.S.A. were granted permission to have their silver minted at the government mints into "Trade Dollar". The Saigon Piastre de Commerce



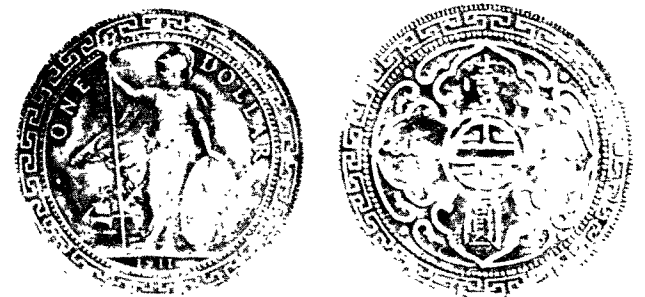
The Saigon Piastre de Commerce 法屬印度支那 1897.

This coin, minted in French Indo-China, circulated freely in the southern provinces of China. Note the "chop mark" 申



Japanese Yen 日本

This Yen (416 grains gross, 0.900 fine) was not as popular as some silver dollars and so the Japanese changed it later to 420 grains. However, they reverted to this type once more. Note the five "chop marks" on the reverse. (Used during last quarter of the 19th century and 1st quarter of the 20th century.)



British India Dollar 英屬印度 1911

These dollars were struck by the royal Mints in Bombay and Calcutta, India. They gained great popularity in North China in the first quarter of the 20th Century.

The reverse bears the Chinese inscription 壹圓 I Yuan (One Dollar) and the Malayan Script for its value. The central circle is a fancy Chinese 壽 "Shou" character, meaning "longevity".



C-1 Tibetan Dollar 1792

This coin was issued by the Bureau of Curiosities in Lahsa, Tibet in the 17th Year of Ch'ien Lung of the Ch'ing Dynasty. It was used in eastern Tibet only.

O. 後藏 Hou Tsang==Eastern Tibet 班禪 Pan Ch'an==Panchan Lama.

R. 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (Fourth emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty).



C-2 Fukien (Formosa) 1838

O. Characters to the left read counter clock wise 道光年鑄 Tao Kwang Nien Chu--"Cast in the reign of Tao Kwang"

At the right they read clock wise 足紋銀餅 T'u Wen Yin Ping--"Pure Pattern Silver Biscuit."

On bust 庫平柒貳 K'u Ping Ch'i Er--Treasury Scales 7 (mace) 2 (candareens).

R. 道光年鑄 Tao Kwang Nien Chu--Cast during Tao Kwang's reign.

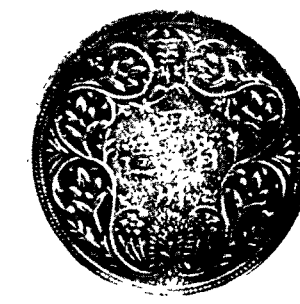
CHINESE SILVER DOLLARS



- C-14 廣東省 Kwangtung Province Circa 1890
 O. 7 Mace and 2 Candareens.
 R. 廣東省造 Kwang Tung Sheng Tsao = Made in Kwangtung Province 庫平七錢二分 K'u Ping Ch'i Ch'ien Fr Fen = 7 Mace and 2 Candareens of the Treasury scales.
 光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao = (Emperor) Kwang Hsu "High Value".



- C-22 江南省 Kiangnan Province 1898
 (Now Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces)
 R. 江南省造 Kiangnan Sheng = Made in Kiangnan Province. 戊戌 Wu Hsu = 1898.
 庫平七錢二分 and 光緒元寶 (See coin above).



- C-18 四川省 Szechuan Province 1896-1908
 O. Bust of 慈禧 T'zu Hsi (Yehonala) the Empress-Dowager or 老佛 "Old Buddha" as she has been nick named by the northerners.
 R. 四川省造 Ssu Ch'uan Sheng Tsao = Made in Szechuan Province The floral pattern is the same as on the "Victoria Medal" half-dollar and thus patterned after an Indian Rupee. It is not a native design.



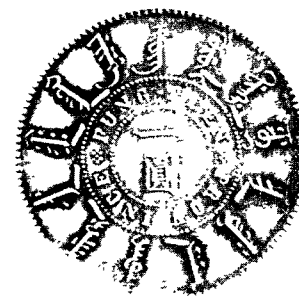
- C-19 大清光緒 Great Ch'ing Kwang Hsu 1897
 O. Ta Ching Twenty Third Year of Kwang Hsu
 Pei Yang Arsenal.
 R. Great Ch'ing. Kwang Hsu's 23rd Year (1897).
 Made at the Peiyang Machinery Mint 壹圓 1 Yuan
 (One Dollar) in center.



- C-35 江南省 Kiangnan Province 1904
 The wording of this coin is the same as the one to the extreme left on this page except for the character 甲辰 Chia Ch'en = 1904.



- C-32 廣東省 Kwangtung Province Circa 1900
 O. Bust of Kwang Hsu.
 R. 廣東省造 Kwang Tung Sheng Tsao = Made in Kwangtung Province The character in the center is an artistic way of writing 壽 Shou = Long Life.
 This silver piece, and the one of T'zu Hsi at the left, are probably special issues in commemoration of some event. They may be in the nature of coins or medallions. I am not sure which heading to place them under, but am searching for information on the subject.



- C-21 大清光緒
 O. Great Ch'ing, Kwang Hsu's 24th Year.
 Made by Fengtien Machinery Mint (1898).
 R. Manchu characters around border 一圓 1 Yuan
 (One Dollar) in center.



- C-36 大清光緒
 Great Ch'ing Imperial Country Silver Coin 1905
 光緒年造 Made during the Reign of Kwang Hsu
 Made in the Central Mint
 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao
 二錢二分 Ch'ien 2 Fen Treasury Weight



- C-17 李鴻章 Li Hung-Chang Tael
 O. Bust of Li Hung-Chang (1822-1901), a Viceroy of The Ch'ing Dynasty — peace representative at close of Sino-Japanese War.
 李鴻章紀念 Li Hung Chang Chi Nien Li Hung Chang Memorial.
 R. 壹兩 1 Liang = One Tael.
 壽 Shou = Longevity (Large character in center is this character in fancy artistic design.)

CHINESE SILVER DOLLARS



- C-39 光緒 Kwang Hsu 1907
O. 33th Year of Kuang Hsu Pei Yang
(Note the 33th instead of 33rd.)
R. 北洋造 Pei Yang Tsao = Made at Peiyang (Mint)
庫平七錢二分 K'u P'ing Ch'i Ch'ien Er Fen =
Treasury Balance (Scale) 7 Mace 2 Candareens.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao = "Kwang Hsu
High Value" Manchu characters in center.



- C-45 湖北省 Hupei Province 1909-1911
R. 湖北省造 Hu Pei Sheng Tsao = Made in Hupei
Province. 庫平七錢二分 K'u P'ing Ch'i Ch'ien Er
Fen = Treasury Scales 7 Mace 2 Candareens.
宣統元寶 Hsuan T'ung Yuan Pao = (Emperor)
Hsuan T'ung High Value.



- R-1 Issue Commemorating the Revolution 1912 孫文
"Middle Flowery Citizens' County"
(Republic of China) 壹圓 I Yuan
Bust of Sun Yat Sen 孫文
"Opening of the Country
Commemorative Coin."

Note that the 民 (Citizens') character in the
above the box-shaped top. As the Chinese say the stroke
of the citizens raising their heads to rule themselves.



- C-42 大清光緒 1908
Kuang Hsu's 34th Year Peiyang Mint, Tientsin.
Kuang Hsu Yuan Pao 7 Ch'ien 2 Fen by the
Treasury Balance Scales.



- C-16 慈禧 Tz'u Hsi (Empress Dowager) Medallion
O. Bust of Tz'u Hsi
浙江省造 Che Chiang Sheng Tsao = Made in Che-
kiang Province.
R. The imperial phoenix, symbol of womanhood. The
fancy characters forming the border are 壽 Shou
(longevity) and 喜 Hsi (joy or happiness).



- R-16 張勳 Chang Hsun Restoration Memorial 1915
O. Bust of Chang Hsun
R. 復辟紀念 Fu Pi Chi Nien = Restoration Memorial
(Note the old dragon flags of the Ch'ing Dynasty.)
On the death of Yuan Shih-K'ai in 1915 Chang Hsun
attempted a restoration of the Ch'ing Dynasty. The revolt
lasted about 12 days. This has been an unpopular silver
piece since that day.



- C-44 廣東省 Kwangtung Province 1909-1911
R. 廣東省造 Kwang Tung Sheng Tsao = Made in
Kwangtung Province. 庫平七錢二分 K'u P'ing Ch'i
Ch'ien Er Fen = Treasury Scale: Seven Mace Two
Candareens.
宣統元寶 Hsuan T'ung Yuan Pao = (Emperor)
Hsuan T'ung High Value.)

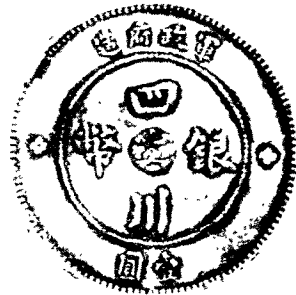
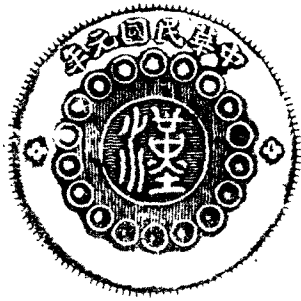


- C-48 宣統 Hsuan T'ung 1911
壹圓 I Yuan Great Ch'ing Silver Coin
(One Dollar) 3rd Year of Hsuan T'ung
The last Ch'ing dollar. The dragon, as the central
motif, disappears from this time onward.
Designed by L. Giorgi



- R-5 Issue Commemorating the Revolution 1912
Republic of China 壹圓 I Yuan (One Dollar)
Bust of Li Yuan Hung 黎元洪 within a wreath of rice
"Opening of the Country Commemorative
Coin" and Soya-bean — repre-
sentative of the union of
South and North.

CHINESE SILVER DOLLARS



R-6 四川 Szechuan Province 1912

- O. 中華民國元年 Chung Hwa Min Kuo Yuan Nien == First Year of the Republic of China.
The old seal script character in the center is 漢 Han a character used to designate the Chinese as opposed to Manchus, Mongols or Tibetans.
- R. 軍政府造 Chun Cheng Fu Tsao == Made by the Military Government 壹圓 I Yuan == One Dollar.
四川銀幣 Ssu Ch'uan Yin Pi == Szechuan Silver Coin.



R-12 Yuan Shih-K'ai (1914) 袁世凱
Republic of China One Dollar in wreath
3rd Year of barley.

Dr. Giuseppe Ros in his, "Coins of the Republic of China" (p. 141) says, "This dollar was never put in circulation." The reason being that Mr. L. Giorgi (the engraver) after seeing Yuan Shih-K'ai decided to make a better likeness of him. He then made the bust of Yuan shown in the coin at the right center of this page.



R-7 Yunnan Province 1912

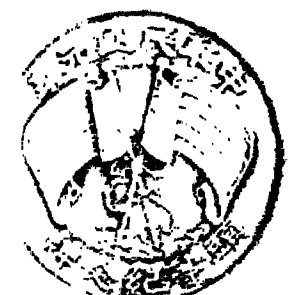
- O. 軍務院撫軍長唐 Chun Wu Yuan Wu Chün Chang T'ang
Bust of T'ang Chi-Yao.
- R. 擁護共和紀念 Yung Hu Kung Ho Chi Nien == In Memory of a Protector of the Republic.



R-20 The Standard Yuan Shih-K'ai Dollar 1920 袁世凱
Made in the 9th Year "One Dollar" surrounded by a wreath.

- Bust of Yuan Shih-K'ai
These dollars bear the following years of the Republic:
三年 == 3rd Year
八年 == 8th "
九年 == 9th " (The one shown here.)
十年 == 10th "

Designed by L. Giorgi



R-8 張芝洞 Chang Chih-Tung Medallion 1912

- O. Bust of 張督都 Chang Tu-Tu == Lieutenant General Chang
直隸 Chihli (Now Hopei Province).
- R. 中華民國元年 Chung Hwa Min Kuo Yuan Nien == 1st Year of the Chinese Republic.
頭等紀念牌 T'ou Teng Chi Nien Pei == 1st Class Memorial.

(By Giorgi)



R-14 Commemorative of the Republic 1914 袁世凱
Bust of Yuan Shih-K'ai In Commemoration of the
Union of the Republic of China. "One Dollar" with-
in the wreath.

Designed by L. Giorgi



R-17 Hung Hsien Dollar 1916 洪憲
Bust of Yuan Shih-K'ai Chinese Empire
袁世凱 Hung Hsien
Commemoration

This coin was prepared by order of Yuan Shih-K'ai to commemorate his becoming the Emperor Hung Hsien. When his plan failed the coins were not put into circula-



R-18 Sinkiang Tael 1917 新疆兩
(Chinese Turkestan)

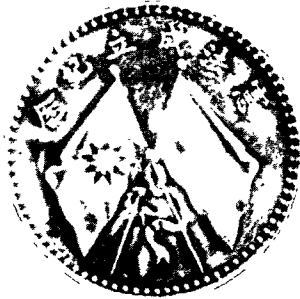
Turki writing enclosed
in beaded ring.

Made by
Tihwa (Urumsu) Silver
Dollar Bureau
6th Year of the Republic
of China
壹兩 I Liang (One Tael)



R-22 Hsu Shih-Ch'ang Medallion September, 1921
Bust of Hsu Shih-Ch'ang Republic of China
徐世昌 10th Year and 9th
Moon
Commemorative coin.
仁壽同登 "Benevolent
Birthdays Always
Continue".

CHINESE SILVER DOLLARS



R-24 Ts'ao K'un Medallion 1923

Bust of Ts'ao K'un
曹 琨

In Commemoration of
the promulgation of the
Constitution. Cro sed Re-
publican flags.

Official commemorative piece made at the Tientsin
Mint but not for currency.



R-26 Ts'ao K'un Medallion 1923

Bust of Ts'ao K'un
曹 琨

Seal characters 紀念 Chi
Nien (Commemoration)
Army and National
5 Bar Flags

Souvenir to commemorate the promulgation of the
Constitution.



R-25 Henry P'u Yi's Wedding Issue 1923 龍鳳

"Made in the 12th Year
of the Republic of China."
Phoenix and Dragon (The
former representing the
female in art, while the
latter stands for the
male.) meet over the in-
signia of longevity.

"One Dollar" enclosed
in a wreath.



R-28 Tuan Ch'i-Jui Medallion 1925 段琪瑞

Commemorative issue Seal characters
of the siezing of the 和平 Ho P'ing (Peace)
government by the Re- enclosed by a wreath.
public of China.

Not a coin, but a souvenir.



R-36 The Regular Issue of the "National" Dollar 1933
孫 文

The same as the one to the left with the objectionable
birds and sun removed.



R-27

蕭耀南 Hsiao Yueh-Nan 50th Anniversary Medallion 1924
O. Bust of Hsiao Yueh-Nan (Surname first.)

R. 兩湖巡閱使蕭耀南五秩紀念 Liang Hu Hsun-
Yueh-Shih Hsiao Yueh-Nan Wu Chih Chi Nien
= 50th Anniversary of Commander Hsiao Yueh-Nan
of the Hupeh-Hunan Guards.

甲子二月十六日 Chia-tze er yueh shih-liu jih =
February 16, 1924

Large fancy character in the middle is 壽 Shou for
"longevity".



R-35 The Original "National" Dollar 1932 孫文
Bust of Sung Yat-Sen. 壹圓 1 Yuan (One Dollar)

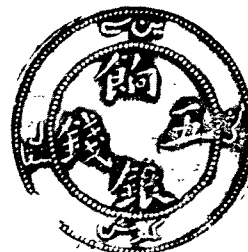
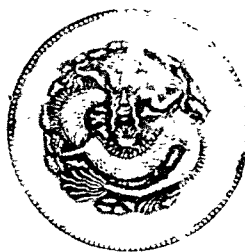
This design was a representative one. The Junk
as the "Ship of State" with Sun Yat-Sen's "Three Prin-
ciples" depicted by the 3 birds over head, and the Kuo-
min Party by the "white sun and rays". However, at the
time this coin was issued Japan took the Three Eastern
Provinces. This issue of the coin was recalled and the
dies changed. Chinese friends tell me this action was
taken because the 3 birds were the Three Eastern Pro-
vinces flying away from China under the influence of the
"Sun of Japan". Be your own judge as to the truth of
this story.

SILVER HALF DOLLARS



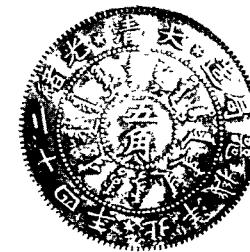
Indian Rupee 1840

This coin was in use in southern China passing for half a dollar.



Government Rations Coin 新疆餉銀 1883

- O. Dragon
R. 餉銀伍錢 Hsiang Yin Wu Ch'ien
Revenue or Rations Silver, 5 Ch'ien (Mace) (Ch'ing Dynasty. Used in Sinkiang.)
Issued by General Tso Tsung-T'ang (左宗棠) after he conquered Sinkiang Province for Kwang Hsu.



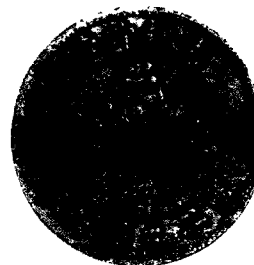
Kuang Hsu Fifty Cent Piece 光緒

Inscription in Chinese and Manchu characters on the reverse correspond to the English on the obverse, with the addition of 五角 Wu Chiao (Fifty Cents) in the center peraled ring.



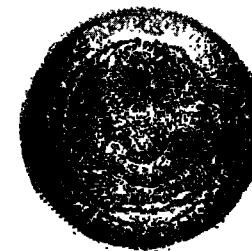
吉林省 Kirin Province

- O. KIRIN PROVINCE 3. CANDARINS-6
(Manchu Characters at the sides)
R. 吉林省造 Chi Lin Sheng Tsao = Made in Kirin Province
庫平三錢六分 K'u P'ing San Ch'ien Liu Fen = Treasury Scale 3 Mace 6 Candareens.



吉林省 Kirin Province

- O. KIRIN PROVINCE 3. Candarins. 6
R. 吉林省造 Chi Lin Sheng Tsao = Made in Kirin Province
庫平三錢六分 K'u P'ing San Ch'ien Liu Fen = Treasury Scales 3 Mace 6 Candareens.



湖北省 Hupeh Province

- O. HU-PEH PROVINCE 3 MACE AND 6 CANDAREENS
R. 湖北省造 Hu Pei Sheng Tsao = Made in Hupeh Province
庫平三錢六分 K'u P'ing San Ch'ien Liu Fen = Treasury Scales 3 Mace 6 Candareens



吉林省 Kirin Province 1900

- O. KIRIN PROVINCE 3-CANDAREENS-6
(Manchu characters at the sides)
R. 吉林省造 Chi Lin Sheng Tsao=Made in Kirin Province
庚子 Keng Tze = 1900
庫平三錢六分 K'u P'ing San Ch'ien Liu Fen = Treasury Scales 3 Mace 6 Candareens.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yüan Pao



吉林省 Kirin Province 1903

- O. Same wording as at left. (This coin has beaded ring within border while that one has crenulated border.)
R. Same wording as at left except 庚子 changed to 癸卯 Kuei Mao = 1903
Note the Yin-Yang symbol in the center — the passive and active principles — darkness and light — female and male.



吉林省 Kirin Province 1904

- O. Same as at left, except the design differs slightly from both.
R. Same wording as at left except the cyclic characters are 甲辰 Chia Ch'en = 1904
(The dots in the Yin-Yang symbol are incused holes while in the 1903 issue the dots are made by incused rings.)

SILVER HALF-DOLLARS



吉林省 Kirin Province 1905

O. KIRIN PROVINCE 3-CANDARINS-6

(Manchu characters at the sides.)

R. 吉林省造 Chi Lin Sheng Tsao=Made in Kirin Province.

乙巳 I Sze = 1905

庫平三錢六分 K'u P'ing San Ch'ien Liu Fen =

Treasury Scales 3 Mace 6 Candareens.

光緒元寶 Kwang Hsü Yuan Pao



Ch'ing Dynasty, Szechuan

"Victoria Model"

四川省造

Made in Szechuan

Province

Some folks have thought this coin bore the bust of Emperor Kwang-Hsü, but a close inspection shows the mandarin hat and queue are superimposed on the profile of Queen Victoria. Note the embroidered dress and short pearl necklaces which are definitely not of the Manchu style, but European. It is copied from the 1862-76 issue of the British India Rupee in which Victoria is wearing her crown and coronation dress.

This is a half-dollar but the same design was used in quarters and dimes.



Sinkiang Rations Coin 1912 新疆餉銀

壬子 Jen Tze = 1912

Note the flags of the Republic were made with five vertical stripes instead of horizontal ones.

First Year of the Republic of China

餉銀伍錢 Hsiang Yin.

5 Ch'ien

Revenue (or Rations)

Silver Five Mace



大清紀 Ch'ing Dynasty 1911

O. 宣統年造 Hsuan T'ung Nien Tsao=Made in the reign Hsuan T'ung (the last emperor). 1/2 Dol. (Half Dollar)

R. Manchu characters above.

Below 伍角 Wu Chiao = Five Chiao (or Dimes)

大清銀幣 Ta Ch'ing Yin Pi = Great Ch'ing Silver Coin.



Yuan Shih-K'ai Half Dollar 袁世凱 1914

Republic of China

Every Two Pieces Equal

Third Year

One Dollar.

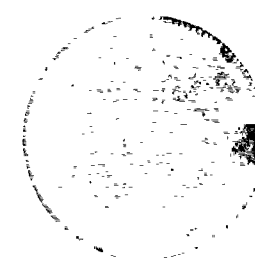
Bust of Yuan Shih-K'ai

Wreath encloses 中圓

Chung Yuan (Half

Dollar)

(Literally "Middle Dollar")

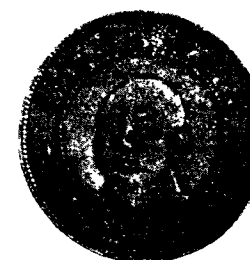


吉林省 Kirin Province

O. KIRIN PROVINCE 3-CANDARINS-6

R. Same wording as coin at extreme left except cyclic date 丙午 Ping Wu = 1906

(A flowering plant in a pot on a three-legged stand replaces the Yin-Yang symbol.)



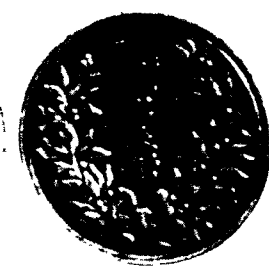
Yunnan Province 1912

O. Bust of T'ang Chi-Yao (Revolutionary hero)

軍務院撫軍長唐 Chün Wu Yuan Wu Chün Chang T'ang

R. 擁護共和紀念 Yung Hu Kung Ho Chi Nien =

In Memory of a Protector of the Republic.



張學良 Chang Hsueh-Liang Medallion

O. Bust of Chang Hsueh-Liang (The "Young Marshall" who revolted in 1936 at Sian, Shensi and held Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-Shek a prisoner until Christmas day.)

R. Wreath enclosing the inscription 張學良贈 Chang Hsueh-Liang Tseng = Gift of Chang Hsueh-Liang

SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECES



Kuang Hsu 1898 光緒
TA TSING
TWENTY
FOURTH
YEAR OF
KUAN HSU
PEIYANG
ARSENAL
Same inscription
in Chinese and
Manchu as the
English on
obverse 貳角 Er
Chiao (Two
Dimes) in Center.



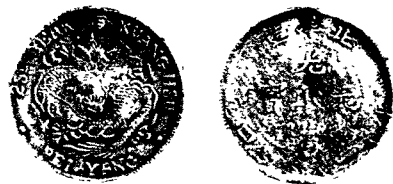
Yunnan Provincial 1902
Dragon Design
No wording
雲南省造
Made in Yunnan
Province
●庫平一錢四分四厘
Treasury Scales
1 Ch'ien 4 Fen
4 Li 光緒元寶
Kuang Hsu
Yuan Pao



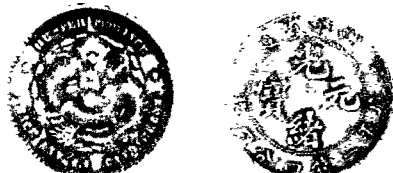
O. KIRIN PROVINCE (1904)
Manchu characters at sides.
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
吉林省造 Chi Lin Sheng Tsao=Made
in Kirin Province. 甲辰 Chia Ch'ien
=1904
● Weight as above.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao



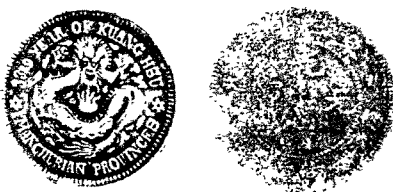
O. FIRST YEAR OF HSUAN TUNG
(1909) MANCHURIAN
PROVINCES
R. Same characters as on coin
except 光緒 Kwang Hsu changed to
宣統 Hsuan Tung. (Emperors
names)



Kuang Hsu 1899 光緒
25th YEAR OF
KWANG HSU
PEI YANG
北洋造
Pei Yang Make
●庫平一錢四分四厘
Treasury Scales
1 Ch'ien
4 Fen 4 Li
光緒元寶 Kwang
Hsu Yuan Pao



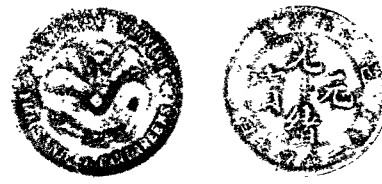
O. HU-PEH PROVINCE
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
R. 湖北省造 Hu Pei Sheng Tsao=Made
in Hupeh Province.
● Same weight as coin on left.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao



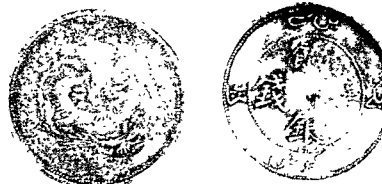
O. 3rd YEAR OF KWANG HSU
MANCHURIAN PROVINCES
R. 東三省造 Tung San Sheng Tsao=Made
in the Three Eastern Pro-
vinces.
● Same weight.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao
Manchurian characters in center



O. 1st YEAR OF HSUAN TUNG
(1909) MANCHURIAN
PROVINCES
R. Same characters as coin on left.



O. KIANG NAN PROVINCE (1899)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
R. Same as coin at right except for
the year which is 己亥 Chi Hai=1899



Sinkiang 新疆
Dragon Design
No wording
Turki and
Chinese Writing
餉銀二錢
Hsiang Yin Er
Ch'ien
Revenue
(or Rations)
Silver 2 Ch'ien



O. KIRIN PROVINCE (1904)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS (Note wrong
spelling for "I Mace")
R. Chi Lin Sheng Tsao=Made in Kirin
Province.
庫平一錢四分四厘 K'u P'ing I Ch'ien
Ssu Fen Ssu Li.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao



O. MANCHURIAN PROVINCES
(1909-19)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
(Note small "AR" in the last word)
R. Same as coin at right, but rosette
replacing Manchu characters in the
center.



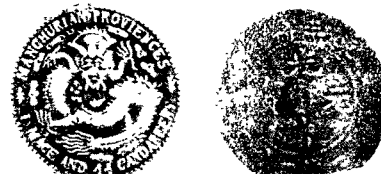
O. KIANG NAN PROVINCE (1901)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
R. 江南省造 Chiang Nan Sheng Tsao=Made
in Kiangnan Province (Now
Kiangsu and Anhwei)
辛丑 Hsin Ch'ou=1901.
Weight — same as coin marked ●
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao



O. FUNG-TIEN PROVINCE (1904)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
R. 奉天省造 Feng Tien Sheng Tsao=Made
in Fengtien Province. 甲辰
Chia Ch'ien=1904
● Same weight as coin on extreme
left.
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao
Manchurian characters in center.



O. 宣統年造 Hsuan Tung Nien Tsao
=Made in the reign of Hsuan Tung
TAI-CHING-TI-KUO-SILVER-
COIN
R. Tsao Pi Fen Ch'ang=Made in the
Branch Mint
庫平一錢四分四釐 K'u P'ing I Ch'ien
Ssu Fen Ssu Li Treasury Scales
1 Mace 4 Candareens and 4 Li.
宣統元寶 Hsuan Tung Yuan Pao
吉 Chi for Kirin Province in relief
in center.



O. MANCHURIAN PROVINCES
(1909-19)
(Note extra "re" in Provinces)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
R. 宣統元寶 Hsuan Tung Yuan Pao
● Same weight.

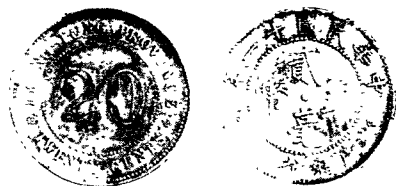
SILVER TWENTY-CENT PIECES



O. MANCHURIAN PROVINCES
(1909-10)

(Note the extra "e" in Provinces)
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS
(Note "Candareens" in misspelled)

R. 宣統元寶 Hsüan T'ung Yuan Pao
東三省造 Tung San Sheng Tsao
Made in the Three Eastern Provinces
Same weight



Kwangtung Provincial 1922 廣東

中華民國十一年 11th Year
Province Made in Kwang-tung
Province 貳毫銀幣
Two Hao Silver Coin



中華民國 貳角 Er Chiao
Republic of China (Two Dimes)
總理紀念幣 每五枚當一圓
Tsung-Li Memorial Coin Every 5 Pieces
十六年造 Worth 1 Dollar
Made in 16th Year



Birth of Republic 1912 孫文
MEMENTO REPUBLIC OF
BIRTH OF CHINA
REPUBLIC OF BIRTH OF THE
CHINA COUNTRY
Bust of Sun MEMORIAL
Yat-Sen COIN

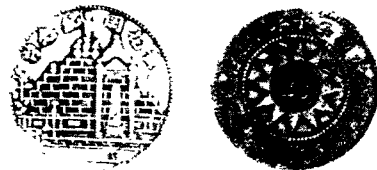


Fukien 1924

MADE IN FOO-KIEN MINT 福建銀幣廠造
1 MACE AND 44 CANDAREENS Made in Fukien
Army, National Silver Mint
on staffs Min
Made of Kuo Chia Tze
imitation of the 1912 piece which
had 元寶 Yuan Pao in place of
甲子 Chia Tze.



Kwangtung Provincial 廣東省 (1929)
18th Year
Republic of China
Two Chiao
Made in Kwangtung Province



黃花崗紀念幣 Huang Hua
Kang Chi Nien Pi=Huang
Hua Massacre Memorial
Martyrs' grave shown.
中華民國二十年福建省造 Chung
Hua Min Kuo Er-Shih Nien
Fu Chien Sheng Tsao=Made
in Fukien Province in the
20th Year of the Republic of
China.
每五枚當一圓 Mei Wu Mei
Tang 1 Yuan=Every 5 coins
equivalent to one dollar.



Yuan Shih-K'ai 1914 袁世凱
中華民國三年 每五枚當一圓
Republic of China Every 5 Pieces
Third Year Exchange for
Bust of Yuan 1 Dollar
Shih-K'ai 貳角 Er Chiao
(Two Dimes)



Dragon and Phoenix 1926 龍鳳
15th Year Republic of China
Two Dimes
Every 5 pieces Worth 1 Dollar
(Issued in Chihli—now Hopei)



Manchurian Issue 1933
貳角 Two dragons enclosing
1 Chiao=1 dime
大滿洲國 Ta Man Chou Kuo=Great Manchukuo
大同二年 Ta Tung Er Nien
(Emperor) Ta Tung's
Second Year
(A nickel coin the size of the
silver double-dimes).

西曆與中國年代對照表 TABLE OF YEARS FOR USE WITH COINS

YEAR 西歷年	CORRESPONDING TO YEAR OF 清朝與民國代年
1889	15th of Kuang-Hsu 光緒
1890	16th " "
1891	17th " "
1892	18th " "
1893	19th " "
1894	20th " "
1895	21st " "
1896	22nd " "
1897	23rd " "
1898	24th " "
1899	25th " "
1900	26th " "
1901	27th " "
1902	28th " "
1903	29th " "
1904	30th " "
1905	31st " "
1906	32nd " "
1907	33rd " "
1908	34th " "
1909	1st of Hsuan T'ung 宣統
1910	2nd " "
1911	3rd " "
1912	1st of The Republic 民國
1913	2nd " "
1914	3rd " "
1915	4th " "
1916	5th " "
1917	6th " "
1918	7th " "
1919	8th " "
1920	9th " "
1921	10th " "
1922	11th " "
1923	12th " "
1924	13th " "
1925	14th " "
1926	15th " "
1927	16th " "
1928	17th " "
1929	18th " "
1930	19th " "
1931	20th " "
1932	21st " "
1933	22nd " "
1934	23rd " "
1935	24th " "
1936	25th " "
1937	26th " "
1938	27th " "
1939	28th " "
1940	29th " "
1941	30th " "
1942	31st " "
1943	32nd " "
1944	33rd " "
1945	34th " "



庫平七分二厘 K'u P'ing Ch'i Fen
Er Li = Treasury scales 7 Candareens 2 Li 光緒元寶 Kwang Hsu
Yuan Pao



江 南 省 造
Kiang Nan Sheng
Tsao = Made in
Kiangnan Pro-
vince 辛 丑 Hsin
Ch'ou = 1901
庫平七分二釐
Treasury scales
7 Fen 2 Li (72
Candareens)
光緒元寶 Kwang
Hsu Yuan Pao



— 92 —

SILVER FIVE-CENT PIECES

Hongkong



- O. VICTORIA QUEEN
R. HONG-KONG FIVE CENTS
1890.

香港五仙 Hsiang Kang Wu
Hsien = Hongkong 5 cents.



- O. TA TSING TWENTY-
FOURTH YEAR OF
KWANG-HSU (1898)
PEIYANG ARSENAL.

R. 大清光緒二十四年
北洋機器局造 (Same as the
English legend on obverse.)
One circle of Manchu Charac-
ters surrounding the Chinese
壹角 I Chiao = One Dime.

Hongkong



- O. EDWARD VII KING &
EMPEROR
R. HONG-KONG FIVE CENTS
1905

香港五仙 Hsiang Kang Wu
Hsien = Hongkong Five Cents.



- O. CHEH-KIANG PROVINCE
36 CANDAREENS
R. 浙江省造 Che Chiang Sheng
Tsao = Made in Cheiang
Province.

庫平三分六釐 K'u Ping San
Fen Liu Li = Treasury
Scales 3 Candareens 6 Li
光緒元寶 Kwang Hsü Yuan
Pao.



- O. KIRIN PROVINCE
36 CANDAREENS
R. 吉林省造 Chi Lin Sheng
Tsao = Made in Kirin Pro-
vince. (Weight and the title
same as at left.)

丙午 Ping Wu = 1906



- O. & R. The same as coin at left
except the cyclic year legend
reads 丁未 Ting Wei = 1907

GOLD DOLLARS TO TAELS

Exchange rate: .33

Divide the number of gold dollars
by the exchange rate to find the
number of taels.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{G \$ } 1.00 &\div .33 = \text{T } 3.03 \\ \text{G \$ } 100.00 &\div .33 = \text{T } 303.03 \end{aligned}$$

TAELS TO GOLD DOLLARS

Multiply the number of taels by
the exchange rate to find the number
of gold dollars.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T } 1.00 &\times .33 = \text{G \$ } 0.33 \\ \text{T } 100.00 &\times .33 = \text{G \$ } 33.00 \end{aligned}$$

MEX. DOLLARS INTO TAELS

Exchange rate: .69

To change Mex. dollars into taels
multiply the number of dollars by the
exchange rate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mex. \$ } 1.00 &\times .69 = \text{T } 0.69 \\ \text{Mex. \$ } 5.00 &\times .69 = \text{T } 3.45 \end{aligned}$$

TAELS INTO MEX. DOLLARS

To change taels into Mex. dollars
divide the number of dollars by the
exchange rate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T } 1.00 &\div .69 = \text{Mex. \$ } 1.45 \\ \text{T } 5.00 &\div .69 = \text{Mex. \$ } 7.25 \end{aligned}$$

BRITISH POUNDS INTO TAELS

Exchange rate: - 1 4 = T1.00

To change Br. Pounds in taels
divide the number of Pounds by the
exchange rate.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{£ } 1 &\div - 1 4 = \text{T } 15.00 \\ \text{£ } 5 &\div - 1 4 = \text{T } 75.00 \end{aligned}$$

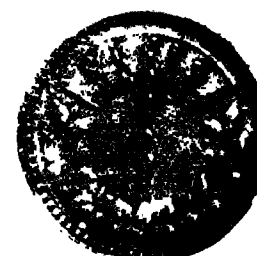
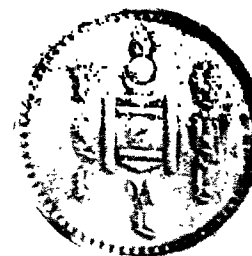
TAELS INTO BRITISH POUNDS

To change taels into Br. Pounds
multiply the number of taels by the
exchange rate.

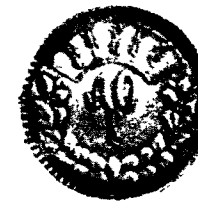
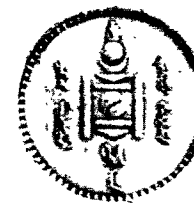
$$\begin{aligned} \text{T } 1.00 &\times - 1 4 = \text{£ } - 1 4 \\ \text{T } 5.00 &\times - 1 4 = \text{£ } - 6 8 \end{aligned}$$

MONGOLIAN ISSUE

(Under Soviet Russian Domination)



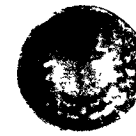
One Dollar



Fifty Cents

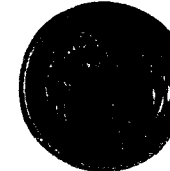


Twenty Cents



Ten Cents

"EAST HOPEI AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT"



- O. Picture of Tung-
hsien pagoda in
center. 費東政府
Chi Tung Cheng
Fu = East Hopei
Government

R. 壹角 I Chiao =
One Dime
Wreath of grain

中華民國二十六年
Chung Hua Min
Kuo Er Shih Liu
Nien = Republic
of China 26th Year.

DYNASTIC CHART OF CHINA

Special Name Given to Any Period		紀 Main Dynasties	Contemporary Minor Dynasties, Kingdoms, Principalities or Rebellious Units									
LEGENDARY 三皇 五帝 堯舜 Semi-legendary	Creation	盤古 P'an Ku (The first living being on earth according to Chinese Cosmogony. His task of chiseling out the world is said to have taken 18,000 years.)										
	Three Huang's (Emperors)	天地人 } Heaven's Earth's Man's } Emperors										
	Wu Ti (Five Emperors)	Historians are not agreed as to who the five were.										
	Yao	唐 T'ang										
	Shun	虞 Yu										
		夏 Hsia Circa B. C. 2205-1766										
		商 Shang (or 殷 Yin) Circa B. C. 1766-1122										
		周 Chou B. C. 1122-770										
		東 Eastern Chou B. C. 770-255	Existing States during the Eastern Chou Dynasty, but some conquered by others and subdued.									
			鄭 Chang	秦 Ching	韓 Han (2nd)	黃 Huang	魯 Lu	宋 Sung	吳 Wu			
春秋 戰國 Nations at War		趙 Chao	晉 Ch'ih	息 Hsi	霍 Huo	陸渾 Lu Hun	譚 T'an	陽 Yang				
		巢 Ch'ao	州來 Chou Lai	項 Hsiang	都 Jo	潁氏 Lu Shih	唐 T'ang	楊 Yang				
		陳 Ch'en	邲 Chu	蕭 Hsiao	耿 Keng	蠻氏 Man Shih	鄧 Teng	燕 Yen				
		鄭 Cheng	楚 Ch'u	小邾 Hsiao Chu	鼓 Ku	偏陽 Pi Yang	滕 T'eng	邲 Yen				
		郕 Ch'eng	莒 Chu	邢 Hsing	孤竹 Ku Chu	山戎 Shan Jung	蔡 T'sai	虞 Yu				
		紀 Chi	權 Ch'uan	徐 Hsu	邾 K'uei	沈 Shen	曹 T'sao	越 Yüeh				
		齊 Ch'i	淳于 Ch'un Yu	許 Hsu	皐 Kuo	申 Shen	邾 Tseng	庸 Yung				
		杞 Ch'i	鍾離 Chung Li	須句 Hsu Chu	萊 Lai	蜀 Shu	鐸辰 To Ch'en					
		甲氏 Chia Shih	中山 Chung Shan	弦 Hsuan	賴 Lai	舒蓼 Shu Ch'iu	頓 Tun					
		江 Chiang	鍾吾 Chung Wu	薛 Hsueh	梁 Liang	舒鳩 Shu Liao	衛 Wei					
三國		焦 Chiao	肥 Fei	胡 Hu	六 Liu	宿 Su	魏 Wei					
		赤狄 Ch'ih Ti	韓 Han	滑 Hua	留吁 Liu Hsu	遂 Sui	魏 Wei (2nd)					
		秦 Ch'in B. C. 255-206	Existing States of the close of the Ch'in Dynasty									
			趙 Chao	齊 Chi	韓 Han	西楚 Hsi Ch'u	燕 Yen					
			魏 Wei	張楚 Chang Ch'u								
			楚 Ch'u									
			Existing States of the close of the Western Han Dynasty									
	Usurper	西漢 Western Han B.C. 206-A.D. 9 王莽 Wang Mang A.D. 9-25	成 Cheng	丹 Dan	赤眉 Ch'ih Mei	楚黎 Ch'u Li	邯鄲 Han T'an	西平 Hsi P'ing				
		東漢 Eastern Han A.D. 25-221	淮南 Huai Nan	梁 Liang	寧朔 Ning Shuo	燕 Yen						
	Three Kingdoms	魏國 Kingdom of Wei A.D. 220-265 蜀國 Kingdom of Shu A.D. 221-265 吳國 Kingdom of Wu A.D. 229-265	Existing States at the close of the Eastern Han Dynasty									
		荊 Chu	冀州 Chi Chow	荊州 Ching Chou	漢中 Han Chung	益州 I Chou	遼 Liao					
		壽春 Shou Ch'un	兗州 Yen Chou									

Special Name Given Any Period	紀 Main Dynasties	Contemporary Minor Dynasties, Kingdoms, Principalities or Rebellious Units
兩晉五朝十七國 Two Chin Five Dynasties and Seventeen States	西晉 Western Chin A. D. 265-317 東晉 Eastern Chin A. D. 317-420	<p>The Five Barbarians and the Sixteen Kingdoms</p> <p>Division into Northern and Southern Dynasties</p> <p>隋 Sui A. D. 589-618 唐 T'ang A. D. 618-907</p> <p>遼 Liao A. D. 907-1125 後梁 Hou Liang A. D. 907-923 後唐 Hou T'ang A. D. 923-933 後晉 Hou Chin A. D. 936-947 後漢 Hou Han A. D. 947-951 後周 Hou Chou A. D. 951-960 宋 Sung A. D. 960-1127 南宋 Southern Sung A. D. 1127-1280 金 Chin (Kin) A. D. 1115-1234 (Nuchen Tartars) 西遼 Western Liao A.D. 1125-1168 元 Yuan A. D. 1280-1368 明 Ming A. D. 1368-1644 清 Ch'ing A. D. 1644-1911</p>
南北朝 Northern and Southern Dynasties		<p>Division into Northern and Southern Dynasties</p> <p>隋 Sui A. D. 589-618 唐 T'ang A. D. 618-907</p> <p>遼 Liao A. D. 907-1125 後梁 Hou Liang A. D. 907-923 後唐 Hou T'ang A. D. 923-933 後晉 Hou Chin A. D. 936-947 後漢 Hou Han A. D. 947-951 後周 Hou Chou A. D. 951-960 宋 Sung A. D. 960-1127 南宋 Southern Sung A. D. 1127-1280 金 Chin (Kin) A. D. 1115-1234 (Nuchen Tartars) 西遼 Western Liao A.D. 1125-1168 元 Yuan A. D. 1280-1368 明 Ming A. D. 1368-1644 清 Ch'ing A. D. 1644-1911</p>
五代 Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms		<p>遼 Liao A. D. 907-1125 後梁 Hou Liang A. D. 907-923 後唐 Hou T'ang A. D. 923-933 後晉 Hou Chin A. D. 936-947 後漢 Hou Han A. D. 947-951 後周 Hou Chou A. D. 951-960 宋 Sung A. D. 960-1127 南宋 Southern Sung A. D. 1127-1280 金 Chin (Kin) A. D. 1115-1234 (Nuchen Tartars) 西遼 Western Liao A.D. 1125-1168 元 Yuan A. D. 1280-1368 明 Ming A. D. 1368-1644 清 Ch'ing A. D. 1644-1911</p>
十國 (or 12 Kingdoms if 燕 Yen and 岐 Ch'i are counted.)		<p>遼 Liao A. D. 907-1125 後梁 Hou Liang A. D. 907-923 後唐 Hou T'ang A. D. 923-933 後晉 Hou Chin A. D. 936-947 後漢 Hou Han A. D. 947-951 後周 Hou Chou A. D. 951-960 宋 Sung A. D. 960-1127 南宋 Southern Sung A. D. 1127-1280 金 Chin (Kin) A. D. 1115-1234 (Nuchen Tartars) 西遼 Western Liao A.D. 1125-1168 元 Yuan A. D. 1280-1368 明 Ming A. D. 1368-1644 清 Ch'ing A. D. 1644-1911</p>
蒙古 Mongol Dynasty		<p>遼 Liao A. D. 907-1125 後梁 Hou Liang A. D. 907-923 後唐 Hou T'ang A. D. 923-933 後晉 Hou Chin A. D. 936-947 後漢 Hou Han A. D. 947-951 後周 Hou Chou A. D. 951-960 宋 Sung A. D. 960-1127 南宋 Southern Sung A. D. 1127-1280 金 Chin (Kin) A. D. 1115-1234 (Nuchen Tartars) 西遼 Western Liao A.D. 1125-1168 元 Yuan A. D. 1280-1368 明 Ming A. D. 1368-1644 清 Ch'ing A. D. 1644-1911</p>
滿洲 Manchu Dynasty		<p>遼 Liao A. D. 907-1125 後梁 Hou Liang A. D. 907-923 後唐 Hou T'ang A. D. 923-933 後晉 Hou Chin A. D. 936-947 後漢 Hou Han A. D. 947-951 後周 Hou Chou A. D. 951-960 宋 Sung A. D. 960-1127 南宋 Southern Sung A. D. 1127-1280 金 Chin (Kin) A. D. 1115-1234 (Nuchen Tartars) 西遼 Western Liao A.D. 1125-1168 元 Yuan A. D. 1280-1368 明 Ming A. D. 1368-1644 清 Ch'ing A. D. 1644-1911</p>
民國 Republic	中華民國 Chung Hua Min Kuo A. D. 1912 sqq. (Republic of China).	滿洲國 Man Chou Kuo (Manchukuo). A. D. 1932

THE HISTORICAL CHART

This historical chart has been worked out to help numismatists place coins in their proper background. The column at the left gives the names of the coins, with the first character appearing at the year the coin was first supposed to have been issued. The chart starts with the Chou Dynasty because dates previous to that period are only semi-legendary, or wholly legendary.

The years before Christ can be told because they are in reverse order, while the Anno Domini dates are in the regular sequence. The names of the emperors are given at the first year of their reign. Where there are three or more names for one emperor the first one is known as the Miao Ming (Temple Name) as it is given only after death. It is the official name enrolled in the ancestral halls. The second name is the dynastic title, while the third name is the title of reign. The last one may be changed several times during the reign, but as a general rule it remained throughout the life of the emperor.

The varied colors are to make the differentiation of dynasties and kingdoms easy. The text in the regular face type bears on China's history, while the Italics designate contemporary foreign history.

1122
1121
1120
1119
1118
1117
1116
1115
1114
1113
1112
1111
1110
1109
1108
1107
1106
1105
1104
1103
1102
1101

Wu Wang of the Chou family overthrew the Shang-Yu Dynasty with the help of eight non-Chinese kingdoms. As he started his new dynasty he distributed the collected wealth to his leaders.

Notice that the Chou rulers did away with the "antiquated" name of 帝 Emperor and adopted the up-to-date title of 王 Wang (King).

The following five orders of nobility were formed:

TITLE	LAND ALLOTTED (Square li)
Duke	100
Marquis	100
Earl	70
Viscount	50
Baron	50

The land was divided (outside of municipalities) into sections of 1000 mu each. Ten families were to have this land, each one having 100 mu. One-tenth of their produce was to be given to the government.

1100
1099
1098
1097
1096
1095
1094
1093
1092
1091
1090
1089
1088
1087
1086
1085
1084
1083
1082
1081
1080
1079
1078
1077
1076
1075
1074
1073
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1071
1070
1069
1068
1067
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1065
1064
1063
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1060
1059
1058
1057
1056
1055
1054
1053
1052
1051

In 1091 the currency was regulated to the following pieces:

1. Gold in square inches weighing one chin.
2. Bronze money made in rings, plates and ingots containing a definite amount of metal measured by chu's.
3. Silk in pieces of regular size.

The Duke of Shao, who governed the western part of the empire during the reign of K'ang was noted for his justice. He even went to the villages to carry on his court of appeals. As there often was no building large enough for the court he was noted for holding court under trees. Like Washington's cherry tree, years later, a crab-apple tree became famous because it was under it he gave justice to many. The people would not allow it to be cut down even after the Duke's death.

1050
1049
1048
1047
1046
1045
1044
1043
1042
1041
1040
1039
1038
1037
1036
1035
1034
1033
1032
1031
1030
1029
1028
1027
1026
1025
1024
1023
1022
1021
1020
1019
1018
1017
1016
1015
1014
1013
1012
1011
1010
1009
1008
1007
1006
1005
1004
1003
1002
1001

Yin, the Duke of Lu was murdered by his brother Wei. This is the first recorded regicide in China.

*David (Circa-1086-1016) Son of Jesse and King of Israel.
Writer of the Psalms.*

1000
999
998
997
996
995
994
993
992
991
990
989
988
987
986
985
984
983
982
981
980
979
978
977
976
975
974
973
972
971
970
969
968
967
966
965
964
963
962
961
960
959
958
957
956
955
954
953
952
951

*Aryans locating in the Balkan, Italian and Spanish peninsulas.
They were also in northern India.
Egyptian XXI Dynasty was weak.*

*Solomon (Circa-1033-975) King of Israel. noted for his wisdom
and tact.*

950
949
948
947
946
945
944
943
942
941
940
939
938
937
936
935
934
933
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930
929
928
927
926
925
924
923
922
921
920
919
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917
916
915
914
913
912
911
910
909
908
907
906
905
904
903
902
901

Starting with this year a new penal code came into effect, which permitted the redemption of three thousand crimes by the payment of ring money. In cases where the evidence was doubtful the following mulcts could be given:

PUNISHMENT	COMMUTED FOR
Branding	100 copper huan
Cutting off nose	200 " "
Cutting off feet	500 " "
Castration	500 " "
Death sentence	1000 " "

One can see why the modern term "mulct" has come to mean what it has, because this opened the gates for unscrupulous judges to grant freedom to hardened criminals by the mere payment of a monetary fine.

The Bamboo Annals state that barbarian tribes made constant raids within the empire.

While Hsiao was Emperor he took into his service one Fei-tze to rear the horses for the empire. This man became the founder of the Ch'in tribe that later on overthrew the Chou Dynasty.

900
899
898
897
896
895
894
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Tortoise shells and cowries were brought in from the southern
part of the country for monetary purposes.

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From 841 B. C. onward there is an agreement between the various records as to the dates. Heretofore there was disagreement between the so called "Common Scheme" and the "Bamboo Annals".

The Chuan Tze (or Seal Characters) were officially promulgated at this time. They were easier to differentiate than the older characters even though this clarity was secured in some cases at the expense of the phonetic expression.

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At first Hsüan ruled diligently, but later he became lax and even refused to guide the plow in the annual imperial day for honoring the farmers. It is said that his Queen finally divested herself of her fine clothes and ornaments and repaired to the imperial prison requesting that she be incarcerated. When asked her reason for such a move she simply answered that she must have led her husband astray because he was not attending to public affairs as he should, and therefore she was unworthy of being a Queen any more. Her devotion touched him and from that time on he devoted his time and energy to affairs of the State.

Carthage built.

—Ethiopians from the upper Nile swooped down on Egypt and formed the XXV Dynasty which lasted until B. C. 670.

—The first Olympiad in Greek history.

From 770 onward the Chou Dynasty became the Eastern Chou Dynasty with its capital at the city now known as Loyang, Honan. The king was more of a nominal head of a federation of feudal states than an actual emperor.

—Building of Rome.

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The feudal states were fighting each other but Ping was too weak to force them to stop. Confucius finally recognized the various states as being independent from the year 722 B. C. onward.

Wu Wang (1122-1115 B. C.), like William the Conqueror, had established a feudal system by awarding those who had helped him to his throne. This state of affairs was all right as long as personal ties bound them to him, but it was fatal in the long run for the Chou Dynasty as we shall see these small units enlarging their borders at the expense of others and finally overthrowing the Dynasty that brought them into being.

START OF THE PERIOD COVERED IN THE CH'UN CH'U BY CONFUCIUS

(There were 85 Principalities mentioned, these being the important ones)

秦	衛	燕	鄭	晉	曹	宋	齊	魯	吳	越	楚	陳	蔡
STATE OF CHIN	STATE OF WEI	STATE OF YEN	STATE OF CHENG	STATE OF CHIN	STATE OF TSAO	STATE OF SUNG	STATE OF CH'I	STATE OF LU	STATE OF WU	STATE OF YUEH	STATE OF CH'U	STATE OF CH'EN	STATE OF TSAI
(Shensi and Kansu)	(S. E. Shansi, N. Honan, S. Hopeh)	(Northern Hopeh)	(Northern Honan)	(Southern half of Shansi and N. W. part of Honan)	(Hopeh, Honan, Shantung)	(Lower Part of Hwai Valley—Kiangsu)	(N. & E. Shantung)	(S. Shantung)	(Kiangsu)	(Chekiang)	(Parts of Honan and Kiangsu)	(S. E. Shantung)	(N. Central Honan)

—Pheidon, King of Argos, minted silver coins at Aegina. The Lydians made coins of electrum. These coins were bean shaped, but stamped with a mark or emblem.

—Tiglath Pileser III founded the New Assyrian Empire after conquering Babylonia.

—Greeks have a settlement in Sicily.

—Damascus fell to the Assyrians.

—Iron weapons used by Sargon II's Assyrians and Samaria fell into their hands. He then deported the Israelites.

—Sennacherib (—691), King of Assyria, invaded Palestine.

秦衛燕鄭晉曹宋齊魯吳越楚陳蔡
STATE OF CH'IN (Shensi and Kansu)
STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh)
STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh)
STATE OF CHENG (Northern Honan)
STATE OF CHIN (Southern half of Shansi and N. W. part of Honan)
STATE OF T'SAO (Juncture of Hopeh, Honan & Shantung)
STATE OF SUNG (Parts of Honan and Kiangsu)
STATE OF CH'I (N. & E. Shantung and S. Hopeh)
STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung)
STATE OF WU (Kiangsu)
STATE OF YUEH (Chekiang)
STATE OF CH'U (Lower Part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu)
STATE OF CH'EN (S. E. Shantung)
STATE OF T'SAI (N. Central Honan)

—*Jimmu Tenno*, so called "first human ruler of Japan."

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秦衛燕鄭 晉 曹宋齊魯吳越楚陳蔡
STATE OF CH'IN (Shensi and Kansu) STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh) STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh) STATE OF CHENG (Northern Honan) STATE OF CHIN (Southern half of Shansi and N. W. part of Honan) STATE OF T'SAO (Juncture of Hopeh, Honan & Shantung) STATE OF SUNG (Parts of Honan and Kiangsu) STATE OF CH'I (N. & E. Shantung and S. Hopeh) STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung) STATE OF WU (Kiangsu) STATE OF YUEH (Chekiang) STATE OF CH'U (Lower Part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu) STATE OF CH'EN (S. E. Shantung) STATE OF T'SAI (N. Central Honan)

—Necho II of Egypt has ships sailing to the southern seas.

—Josiah, King of Judah, defeated by Necho in the Battle of Megiddo.

—Chaldeans and Medes unite and capture Nineveh.

—Nebuchadnezzar II (-625-551) defeated Necho when the latter got near the Euphrates.

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秦	衛	燕	鄭	晉	曹	宋	齊	魯	吳	越	楚	陳	蔡
STATE OF CH'IN (Shensi and Kansu)	STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh)	STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh)	STATE OF CHENG (Northern Honan)	STATE OF CHIN (Southern half of Shansi and N. W. part of Honan)	STATE OF T'SAO (Juncture of Hopeh, Honan & Shantung)	STATE OF SUNG (Parts of Honan and Kiangsu)	STATE OF CH'I (N. & E. Shantung and S. Hopeh)	STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung)	STATE OF WU (Kiangsu)	STATE OF YUEH (Chekiang)	STATE OF CH'U (Lower Part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu)	STATE OF CH'EN (S. E. Shantung)	STATE OF T'SAI (N. Central Honan)

—Thales (circa 7th or 6th Century) Greek sage and leader in mathematics.

—Nebuchadnezzar (—625—561) destroyed Jerusalem and its Temple and carried the people in captivity to Babylon, his kingdom. Many had fled to Egypt for safety.

—Servius Tullius (—578) of Rome classed the people according to their wealth in bronze asses (unit of weight — not an animal.) The asses, or aes were first made in brick form and then in circular form as coins.

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秦衛燕鄭
STATE OF CH'IN (Shensi and Kansu)
STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh)
STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh)
STATE OF CHENG (Northern Honan)
STATE OF CHIN (Southern half of Shansi and N. W. part of Honan)
STATE OF T'SAO (Juncture of Hopeh, Honan & Shantung)
STATE OF SUNG (Parts of Honan and Kiangsu)
STATE OF CH'I (N. & E. Shantung and S. Hopeh)
STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung)
STATE OF WU (Kiangsu)
STATE OF YUEH (Chekiang)
STATE OF CH'U (Lower Part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu)
STATE OF CH'EN (S. E. Shantung)
STATE OF T'SAI (N. Central Honan)

—Cyrus the Great (?—530) King of Persia founded the Persian Empire, and dethroned Croesus of Lydia.

—Tarquinus Superbus succeeded Servius Tullius in Rome.

—Cyrus captured Babylon.

—Cambyses (—522) 2nd King of Persia (—529 —522) was the son of Cyrus. He conquered Egypt in 525.

—Darius I (—550?—486?) 3rd King of Persia whose lands stretched from the Indus River to the Hellespont. He invaded Scythia a country W. & N. E. of the Black Sea.

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秦衛燕鄭 晉 曹宋齊魯吳越楚陳蔡
STATE OF CH'IN (Shensi and Kansu) STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh) STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh) STATE OF CHENG (Northern Honan) STATE OF CHIN (Southern half of Shansi and N. W. part of Honan) STATE OF SUNG (Lower Part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu) STATE OF CHI (N. & E. Shantung & S. Hopeh) STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung) STATE OF YUEH (Parts of Chekiang and Kiangsu) STATE OF CH'U (Parts of Shantung, Honan and Kiangsu) STATE OF T'SAI (N. Central Honan & S. Shantung) T'SAO

—Sophocles (-495-406). Athenian tragic poet.

—Miltiades, the Athenian general, defeated Darius' army at Marathon.

—Famous defensive battles of Greeks at Thermopylae and Salamis against the Persians under Xerxes. Leonidas, the king of Sparta, shone in his defense at Thermopylae, and Themistocles in his tactical supremacy over the Persian navy at Salamis.

—Pericles (?-429) The greatest of Athenian statesmen. The golden age of Greek art, literature, philosophy and statesmanship was during his period of leadership.

—Aeschylus (-525-456). Greek tragic poet.

秦衛燕鄭韓晉魏晉趙宋齊魯越楚
 STATE OF CH'IN (Later to become the Ch'in Dynasty) (Shensi & Kansu)
 STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh)
 STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh)
 STATE OF HAN (Western Honan)
 STATE OF WEI (Juncture of Honan, Shantung & Kiangsu)
 STATE OF CHAO (Juncture of Honan, Shansi and Hopeh)
 STATE OF SUNG (Lower part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu)
 STATE OF THE TIEN CH'I (Northern Shantung and Southern Hopeh)
 STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung)
 STATE OF YUEH (Kiangsu and Chekiang)
 STATE OF CH'U (Parts of Honan and Kiangsu)
 CHENG

—Carthage making very good coins.

—*Camillus delivered Rome from Gauls.*

—Philip II (—382—336) King of Macedonia
Father of Alexander the Great.

秦	衛	燕	韓
STATE OF CH'IN	(Later to become the Ch'in Dynasty)	(Shensi & Kansu)	
STATE OF WEI	(S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh)		
STATE OF YEN	(Northern Hopeh)		
STATE OF HAN	(Northwestern Honan)		
STATE OF WEI	(Juncture of Honan, Shantung & Kiangsu)		
STATE OF CHAO	(Juncture of Honan, Shansi and Hopeh)		
STATE OF SUNG	(Lower part of Hwai Valley — Kiangsu)		
STATE OF THE T'IENTS'UNG	(Northern Shantung and Southern Hopeh)		
STATE OF LU	(Southern Shantung)		
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			楚
STATE OF CH'U	(Parts of Honan and Kiangsu)		

Philip I victorious at Chaeroneo, Boeotia,
Greece.

—*Philip II murdered.*

—Alexander the Great (–356–323) became king of Macedonia and started on an eastward drive reaching Egypt by B. C. 332.

—*Darius III* (—380?–330) the last king of Persia, defeated by Alexander the Great and was murdered as he tried to flee the field.

—Alexander the Great died of wounds, drink and fever combined.

—*The Samnites defeated the Romans at Caudine Forks.*

—*Chandragupta Behar, India.*

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秦衛燕韓
STATE OF CH'IN (Later to become the Ch'in Dynasty)
STATE OF WEI (S. E. Shansi, N. Honan and S. Hopeh)
STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopeh)
STATE OF HAN (Northwestern Honan)
STATE OF WEI (Juncture of Honan, Shansi and Hopeh)
STATE OF CHAO
STATE OF THE T'IENTS'UNG (Northern Shantung and Southern Hopeh)
STATE OF LU (Southern Shantung)
STATE OF CH'U (Ports of Honan, Kiangsu and Chekiang)
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—*Euclid of Alexandria was a Greek philosopher and geometrician.*

—*Ptolemy I, "Soter". A Greek general under Alexander who founded the Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt and died B.C. 285 or 283.*

—*Pyrrhus* (—318?-272) King of Epirus who conquered Macedonia and invaded Italy.

—*Galatia in Asia Minor settled by Gauls.*

—*Pyrrhus* departed from Italy.

—Start of the First Punic War.
Rome starts gladiatorial fights.

Asinæ II of Egypt makes a coin with a cornucopiae on the reverse.

Archimedes (circa-287-212) of Syracuse, Sicily was a mechanical genius and thinker. Discovered principles of specific-gravity and levers.

衛	燕	韓	魏	趙	田	齊	楚
STATE OF WEI	STATE OF YEN (Northern Hopei)	STATE OF HAN	STATE OF WEI	STATE OF CHAO	STATE OF THE T'IENTS'HI		STATE OF CH'U

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ortoise shells as currency was banned. Small-
36, but these new coins were also inscribed
giant's Shih Huang Ti had the Li Shu charac-
terial writing.

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--*First Punic War ended with Rome victorious.*

Asoka ruled India from—272 to—232.

—*Roman armies invaded Illyria (E. Yugoslavia).*

--Start of Second Punic War.

—Hannibal (—241-183?) defeated Romans at Cannae (Bari province, Italy).

—*Scipio Africanus* (237-183) Roman general who defeated Hannibal at Zama (Numidia.) End of Second Punic War.

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This dynasty was named from the Han River that flows into the Yangtze, because Liu Pang was born near it.

—Koreans drove the last descendent of Ki Tse from the throne.

Seleucids defeated in Battle of Magnesia (190) By Lucius Scipio.

Free coinage was allowed in this dynasty, but the State issued Pan Liang coins weighing 8 chu's.

Wen Ti issued Pan Liang coins of 4 chu weight.

—Death of Ennius, Latin poet.

—Macedonia becomes Roman province.

—Fannia Law against pompous Rome.

—Romans at war in Portugal.

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—*Sir John Evans places the 1st British mint in Kent B. C. 150.*

—*Start of the Third Punic War.
Carthage laid in ruins and Corinth destroyed.*

Aristarchus (—150?) of Samos held a theory that the sun, and not the earth was the center of the universe. Copernicus later proved this.

Three Chu coins issued by Han Wu Ti.

Three Chu coins issued again, but with raised edges. Iron coins were privately issued at this time, but free coinage officially forbidden. Coins other than the round ones were forbidden and demonetized.

—*Therius Sempronius Gracchus (168?–133) Roman statesman and tribune murdered by partisans.*

—*Caius Sempronius Gracchus (159?–121), brother of Tiberius, twice a tribune. Killed in a massacre.*

The Wu Chu coins came into circulation for the first time.

A government mint was organized and put under the control of three officers, who hired the best makers of false coins, as workmen. All the former currency was ordered to be melted and re-coined.

—*Caius Marius (157–86) Roman general and seven times consul, led in military victories.*

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—*All Italians become Roman citizens.*

—*Lucius Cornelius Sulla (—138-78) Roman dictator.*

—*Spartacus, a Greek gladiator in Rome led the insurrection from 73-71 B. C.*

—*Cretan War.*

—*Pompey the Great (—106-48) Roman general who was Julius Caesar's rival.*

—*Mithridates the Great, King of Pontus killed himself after being defeated by Pompey.*

—*Julius Caesar, in Rome, demands the Consulate.*

—*Marcus Lucinius Crassus (—115 or 118-53) Roman general and statesman, who with Julius Caesar and Pompey formed the first Roman triumvirate.*

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Counterfeiting became so rampant that—*Julius Caesar, (—100-44) defeated Pompey at serious thought was given to the idea of making Pharsalos and took the actual headship of silk and shells the monetary unit once more. Rome.*

—*Julius Caesar assassinated at the ides of March.*

—*Armenian War by Marcus Antonius.*

—*Roman Senate against Cleopatra.*

—*Octavius defeated Alexandria. Death of Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra.*

—*Augustus Caesar (663 B. C.—14 A. D.) Roman princeps.*

—*Tiberius vanquishes Germans.*

—*Corrected date of the Birth of Jesus Christ.*

—*Augustus Caesar got the 13th Consulate.*

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Wang Mang acting in his capacity as regent issues round and sword shaped coins. After assuming the emperorship he discontinued the short sword money and issued gold and silver money, tortoise shells and cowries. He also had small spade shaped coins made.

In the year 14 round coins marked Huo-Pu displaced the other varieties.

Because of excess counterfeiting the government replaced the coins with hemp and silk cloth, grain, and metal in ingots of definite weight. In 26 the Wu Chu coins were again issued.

Wu Chu coins issued once more.

—*Moesia (now Bulgaria & part of Yugo-Slavia) established as a Province of Rome.*

—*Pannonia becomes a Roman Province (between Danube and Save Rivers).*

—*Tiberius, Claudius Nero Caesar (45 B. C.—37 A. D.) became the emperor of Rome.*

—*Jesus Christ crucified and resurrected.*

—*Caligula, Caius Caesar (12-41) succeeded Tiberius but was assassinated 5 years later.*

—*Claudius, Tiberius Drusus (10-54) First of the barracks' emperors of Rome, invaded Britain.*

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—*Nero, Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus (57-68) Rome's profligate, tyrannical, and selfish emperor who committed matricide and finally suicide.*

—*Contagion at Rome.*

—*Vespasian (69-79) became emperor after ousting Galba, Otho and Vitellus who had all proclaimed themselves rulers on the suicide of Nero.*

—*Roman leader Agricola brought the greater part of England under his rule.*

—*Domitian Titus Flavius (81-96) The 3rd of the so called Flavian Dynasty which began with Vespasian. Persecuted the Christians. Romans annexed the northern part of Britain.*

—*M. Cocceius Nerva (96-98) started the Antonine Dynasty at Rome.*

—*Trajan, Marcus Ulpius (96-117) Adopted son of Nerva became Roman emperor, victorious in western Europe and annexed Armenia, Assyria and Mesopotamia during his reign.*

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Invention of paper.

—Hadrianus Publius Aelius (76-138) Roman emperor who withdrew from the new eastern possessions and N. Britain, building the famous Wall across Britain that bore his name.

The Shu Wen, a book of 9,353 simplified Chüan characters was published. It is considered the standard work on this type of characters.

—Pius Antoninus (86-161) One of Rome's best emperors.

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—*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (121-180) Roman emperor and Stoic philosopher.*

Liu Te-Ch'eng changed the Li Shu characters —*The great plague broke out and ran on to*
to the Heng Shu type which is still being used. *180 A. D. in Europe and Asia.*

Claudius Galen (130-200?) Greek medical authority.

—*This year marked the death of Marcus Aurelius and the start of a century of internecine warfare.*

Wu Chu coins without raised edges.

—*Severus wages war in the East.*

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文帝 Wen Ti 黃初 Huang Ch'u
(State of Wei abolishes the Wu
Chu coins in favor of grain and silk
cloth.)

Copper coins used again.
明帝 Ming Ti 太和 T'ai Ho

Wei Dynasty

青龍 Ch'ing Lung

景初 Ching Ch'u

魏紀 廢帝 Fei Ti (Ch'i Wang Fang)
齊王 (Deposed A. D. 254.)
芳

正始 Chêng Shih

嘉平 Chia P'ing

—Severus, as conqueror, returned to Rome.

—Severus waged war in England.

—Alex. Severus becomes Roman emperor.

—Ardashir I was
the first shah of
Persia's Sassanid
line.

—Manes (Mani or
Manichaeus) be-
gan his teaching
that light and
goodness (God)
are in conflict
with chaos and
evil.

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魏紀 Wei Dynasty

少帝 Shao Ti
高貴 (Kao Kwei)
鄉公 Hsiang Kung) 正元 Chêng Yüan
甘露 Kan Lu

元帝 Yüan Ti 景元 Ching Yüan

咸熙 Hsien Hsi

—*Marcus Aurelius Probus (235?-282) Noted as a virtuous Roman emperor. He forced back the Alemanni and the Franks.*

—*Carus V. A. Diocletian (245-313) became the Roman emperor.*

—*The Goths crossed the Danube in 247 and in 251 killed the Roman emperor Caius M. Q. T. Decius, who for years had persecuted the Christians.*

—*Sapor I (2nd. Sassanid Shaw of Persia) captured the Roman emperor Valerian and took Antioch.*

—*Marcus Aurelius Claudius (214-270) Roman emperor, who defeated the Goths at Naissus.*
—*Aurelian Valerius Domitian (212?-275). The Roman emperor who conquered Zenobia, the Queen of Palmyra, in 272.*

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—*St. Augustine (354-430) Noted as the leader of the Latin Church.*

—Theodosius the Great (346-365)
The Roman Emperor of the East.

道武帝 Tao Wu Ti 登國 Têng Kuo

皇始 Huang Shih

天興 T'ien Hsing

皇始 Huang Shih
天興 T'ien Hsing

十 六 分 國 THE "SIXTEEN KINGDOMS"
 AFTER YEN 後燕 ● STATE of Ch'in 秦 STATE of YEN 燕 STATE of FORMER LIANG 前凉 STATE of FORMER LIANG
 AFTER CH'IN 後秦 ● YEN 西燕 ● CH'IN 燕
 AFTER LIANG 後凉

—*Theodosius also rules over the west.*

—Theodosius died and
empire becomes
divided.

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Iron coins issued by N. Liang.
Wu Chu coins issued again.

天賜 T'ien T'se

明元帝 Ming Yüan Ti 永興 Yung Hsing
(太宗) (T'ai Tsung)

神瑞 Shen Jui

泰常 T'ai Ch'ang

太武帝 T'ai Wu Ti 始光 Shih Kuang

神應 Shên Chia

延和 Yen Ho

太延 T'ai Yen

太平 (T'ai P'ing)
真君 (Chen Chün)

十六分國 THE "SIXTEEN KINGDOMS" 後燕 L. YEN
 北涼 The NORTHERN STATE of LIANG 後秦 LATER CH'IN
 北燕 STATE of NORTHERN YEN 南燕 S. YEN
 西秦 The WESTERN STATE of CH'IN
 夏 國 STATE of HSIA 後涼 涼 S. LIANG
 西涼 STATE of WESTERN LIANG

—Japanese learn Chinese writing from Koreans.

—*Aleric* (350?-410),
king of Visigoths,
pillaged Rome.

—Settling of Goths
Huns, Suevi Vandals
& Visigoths. English
invade Britain.

—*Genseric* (406?-477)
King of the Vandals.

—Genseric captured Carthage (437).

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House of Toba
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Northern Wei Dynasty

正平 Cheng P'ing
南安王 Nan An Wang 承平 Ch'eng P'ing
文成帝 Wên Ch'eng Ti 興安 Hsing An
興光 Hsing Kuang
太安 T'ai An

和平 Ho P'ing

獻文帝 Hsien Wên Ti 天安 T'ien An
皇興 Huang Hsing

孝文帝 Hsiao Wen Ti 延興 Yen Hsing

承明 Ch'eng Ming
太和 T'ai Ho

宣武帝 Hsuan Wu Ti 景明 Ching Ming

—Attila (406?-453) King of the Huns. Known by his enemies as "the Scourge of God". Alemanni, Franks and Romans united against him at Troyes (Aube Dep't., France) and defeated him.

—Genserik sacked Rome.

—Odacer (?-493) Teutonic general in Roman army who overthrew the Western Empire.

—Clovis I (465-511) King of the Franks.

—Nestorian Christians formed their own church.

—Theodoric the Great (455-526) King of the Ostrogoths and ruler of Italy though nominally under Constantinople.
Goths encroaching.

Invention of ink about this time.

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北魏記 Northern Wei Dynasty (拓跋氏 House of Ioba)

正始 Chêng Shih

永平 Yung P'ing

延昌 Yen Ch'ang

Clay money was issued at this time
in Kiangsu and Shantung.

孝明帝 Hsiao Ming Ti 熙平 Hsi P'ing
神龜 Shên Kuei

正光 Chêng Kuang

*Saint Benedict (480-543) Founder
of Benedictine order of Roman
Church.*

孝昌 Hsiao Ch'ang

武泰 Wu T'ai

建義 Chien I

臨洮王 Lin T'ao Wang 永安 Yung An

孝莊帝 Hsiao Chuang Ti 更興 Kêng Hsing

東海王 Tung Hai Wang 建明 Chien Ming

節閔帝 Chieh Min Ti 晉泰 Chin T'ai

安定王 An Ting Wang 中興 Chung Hsing

孝武帝 Hsiao Wu Ti 太昌 T'ai Chang

永興 Yung Hsing

永熙 Yung Hsi

*—Justinian I (483-565) Emperor
of the East. Persecuted Arians
& Jews. Noted for his laws.
—Justinian closed the schools of
Athens.*

*—Chosroes I (the Great) (?-579)
King of Persia.*

Great plague in Constantinople.

北齊 文宣帝 Wên Hsüan Ti 天保 T'ien Pao

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北周紀 Northern Chou Dynasty

孝愍帝	Hsiao Min Ti	
明帝	Ming Ti	武成 Wu Ch'êng
武帝	Wu Ti	保定 Pao Ting
		天和 T'ien Ho
		建德 Chien Te
宣帝	Hsüan Ti	宣政 Hsüan Cheng
靜帝	Ching Ti	大成 Ta Ch'eng
		大象 Ta Hsiang
		大定 Ta Ting

—Japan makes Buddhism the court religion.
—Justinian drives the Goths from Italy.

—Lombards took most of northern Italy.

—Birth of Mohammed.

—Chosroes I died, leaving the Lombards dominant in Italy.

—Plague raging in Rome.

—Shotoku Taishi rules Japan (593-621) as regent for his mother.

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—*Heraclius (575?-641) Began to reign as Roman Emperor of the East.*

—*Chosroes II or Parviz (—628) King of Persia who held Jerusalem and Damascus and had outposts at the Hellespont. Deposed and murdered in 628.*
—*Mohammed (570-632) Founder of Islam. The Hegira 622 A. D.*
—*Islamic Battle of Badr.*

—*Heraclius defeated Persians at Nineveh. The Meccans beseiged Mohammed at Medina, but finally gave up the seige, and he returned to Mecca in triumph in 629.*

—*Mohammed died and Abu Bekr (571?-634) became the Caliph.*

—*Omar (582?-644) The second caliph who captured Jerusalem and destroyed the large library at Alexandria. He was assassinated in 644.*
Moslems captured Syria.

—*Othman-Ibu Affan (744-656) Son-in-law of Mohammed and third Caliph. Assassinated in 656 at Medina.*
Taikwa Reform under way in Japan.

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—Byzantine navy defeated by the Moslems.
Peada of Mercia (England) issued coins.

—First of Omayyad Caliphs.

—Pepin of Heristal (—714) Prince of the Franks and mayor of the palace.

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—*Moslem army invaded Spain via Africa. Japan's capital at Nara.*

—*Charles Martel (690?-741) Frank--Mayor of the Palace*

—*Territory of the Islams stretched from Spain to the borders of China.*

—*Saracens defeated by Charles Martel near Poitiers (Vienne, France) in the Battle of Tours.*

—*Beda, or The Venerable Bede (673-735) English monk who wrote the, "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation."*

—*Omayyad Caliphate overthrown and Abul Abbas became the first Caliph of the Abbasid line at Bagdad. Spain remained Omayyad and the Arab empire began to crumble.*

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—*Pepin Le Bref* (—768) became king of the Franks. He was the son of Charles Martel and Father of Charlemagne.

—*Offa of Mercia* (Saxon) issued interesting coins, and the best type of early Saxon issues.

—*Beonna* (East Angles) issued a *styca* of copper, (Runic legend on coin).

—Silver pennies issued by *Ecgberht* (765-791) of Kent, England.

—*Charlemagne* (742-814) Born in Bavaria became king of the Franks in 771.

—*Jaenberht*, Archbishop of Canterbury (766-790), issued pennies

—*Haroun al Raschid* (765-809) Abbasid Caliph—hero of *Arabian Nights*.

—“*Eadberht Rex*” coins issued in England.

—Japan changes its capital city from Nara to Kyoto. (Tea is introduced from China.)

—*Coenwulf* (Saxon) issued coins between 796-822.

—*Cuthred* coins issued in England.

—*Charlemagne* crowned Emperor of the west by Pope Leo III at Rome.

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—*Starting about this time and running for the next four hundred years there was a great deal of building carried on in Indo-China.*

—*Charlemagne died.*

—*Eadwald (East Angles) issued silver pennies, (817-827). Baldred coins issued in England (Saxon).*

—*Egbert (755?-839) became first King of England. (At one time he was a refugee at Charlemagne's court and then became King of Wessex.)*

—*Aethelstan I (East Angles) issued silver pennies (828-837).*

—*Rurik, a Northman (—879) became the ruler of Novgorod and Kieff and founded the Russian empire.*

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—*The Northmen of Russia threaten Constantinople with their fleet.*

—*Ílars I, King of Dublin, Ireland (870-872) issued the first Irish coins.*

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—*Russian Northmen again threaten Constantinople.*

十國分合圖

Epoch of the 10 Kingdoms

YUEH 吳 越 國 OF MIN
 蜀 國 KINGDOM OF CH'U
 楚 國 KINGDOM OF WU
 SOUTHERN HAN 南 漢
 KINGDOM OF CHING 南 荆 南
 POSTERIOR SHU 後 蜀
 FORMER SHU 前 蜀

—Henry I, "the Fowler"
 "(876-936) elected the
 King of Germany.

—*Marozia* (—950?) A Roman beauty; married 3 times; mistress to Pope Sergius III.; caused the murder of Pope John V.

—Wang Chien reunites
Korea.

—The Russian fleet threatened Constantinople another time.

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WU YUEH
SOUTHERN TANG
S. HAN
CHING NAN
P. SHU
NORTHERN HAN

—Fujiwara clan dominant in Japan.

—Otto I (912-973) "The Great". From Duke of Saxony to King of Germany and then Emperor. In 963 he deposed Pope John XII.

—Annam becomes independent. Egypt sets up its own caliphate.

—Hugh Capet (920?-996) Became King of France by overthrowing the Carolingian Dynasty and founding the third dynasty.

—Mahmad of Ghazni overruns N. India.

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—*Mahmud of Ghazni takes N. India*
The next 400 years was a period
of great building in Indo-China.

—*Cnut or Canute (994?-1035) A*
Dane who defeated Edmund
Ironside at Assandun, Essex
County, England in 1016 and
became the king of England the
next year. In 1018 he became
king of Denmark and ten years
later conquered Norway.

—*Avicenna or Ibn Sina (980-1037)*
Arab philosopher and famous
physician.

—*Anawrata, a devout Buddhist,*
ruled in Burma.

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—William I, Duke of Normandy (1027?-1087) defeated Harold at Hastings, Essex County, England on October 14, 1066. Also known as William the Conqueror. His coins were sometimes broken in halves and quarters for convenience in paying small bills.

—Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand 1020?-1085) Became Pope in 1073. Once deposed by Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, who in turn was deposed by Hildebrand. Henry IV finally doing abject obeisance before the Pope at Canossa in 1077.

—Pierre Abelard (1079-1142) French scholar, philosopher and teacher.

—Origin of First Crusade at Clermont under Pope Urban II.

—Godfrey of Bouillon (1058-1100) leading the First Crusade, captured Jerusalem.

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西遼紀 THE WESTERN LIAO
(Also Called Black Kara, Kitai or W. Hsia)

德宗 Tê Tsung
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延壽 Yen Ch'ing
康國 K'ang Kuo

感天后 Kan T'ien-Hou 咸清 Hsien Ch'ing

仁宗 Jen Tsung

紹興 Shao Hsing

—First coins of Scotland issued by David I, at Berwick, Carlisle, Edinburgh.

—The Second Crusade.

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承天 Ch'êng T'ien { 宗福 Tsung Fu
皇德 Huang Tê
重德 Ch'ung Tê

末主 Mo Chu

天禧 T'ien Hsi

—Salah-ed-din (Saladin) Yusuf Ibn Ayub (1137-1193) became Sultan of Egypt and Syria, (see 1087).

Frederick I, "Barbarossa" (1121-1190) Emperor of Germany invaded Italy 5 times and conquered Poland.

—Afghans ruling in India. Salah-ed-din captured Jerusalem. The Third Crusade.

Kennedy's Siege of Japan.

—A.D. 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300.

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to and the Philippines.

太祖 T'ai Tsu (Ghengis Khan)

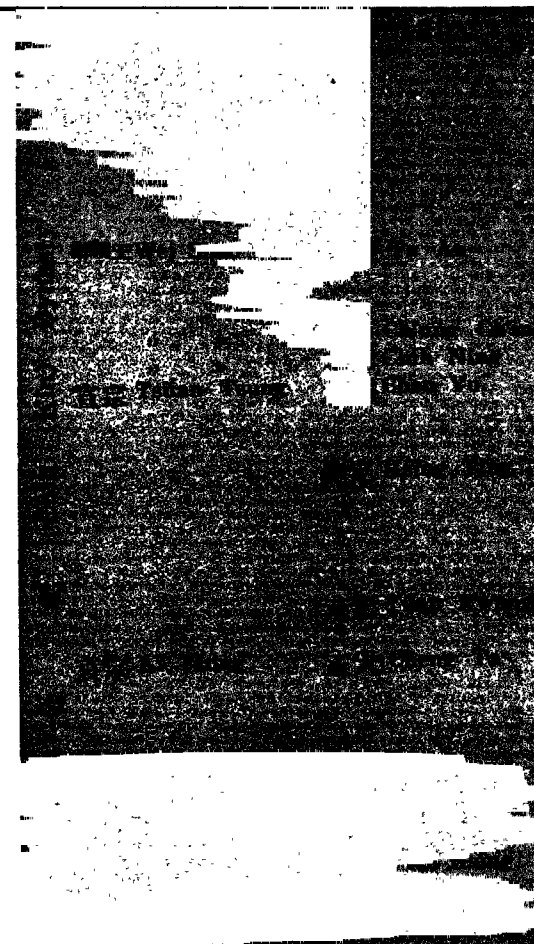
The start of the Mongols resulting in the Yuan Dynasty

To Peking

太宗 T'ai Tsung (Ogdai of Yuan)

Mongols and Sung combined to overthrow the Chin Dynasty.

定宗 Ting Tsung (Gayuk of Yuan)



—The 4th Crusade.

—Saint Francis of Assisi (1182-1226) An Italian mendicant priest who founded the Franciscan Order about 1208. He is one of the most loved men in history, because of his Christ-like qualities.

—Magna Charta of England (1215)

—The Children's Crusade in which thousands of French boys got as far as Marseilles where they were lured onto ships & sold into slavery in Egypt.

—Dominic de Guzman (1170-1221) Spaniard who founded the Dominican Order of Friars at Toulouse of the Haute-Garonne Dept., of France.

Ken Arok founded Singosari in Java.

—Russia became tributary to the Mongols.

—Egyptians retake Jerusalem.

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慶通寶
景定元寶

臨安府行用
咸淳元寶

德祐元寶
景炎通寶

元貞通寶
大德通寶

YÜAN DYNASTY
元紀

世祖
忽必烈
禪
Shih Tsu or
Kublai Khan

中統 Chung T'ung

至元 Chih Yüan

Kublai changed the name of the dynasty
to 元 Yuan.

Chinese invade Java.

成宗 Ch'êng Tsung
(鐵木耳 Timor)

元貞 Yüan Chên

大德 Ta Tê

憲宗 Hsien Tsung (Mangu of Yuan)

紀

元

—Hulagu Khan, Mongol leader laid
Bagdad in ruins.

—Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)
Italian educator.

—Marco Polo (1254-1324) Venetian
traveler and author who became
an officer in China of Kublai
Khan.

—Javans send expedition against
Sri-Vishaya.

—Tonking and Burma send regular
tribute to China.

—Roger Bacon (1214-1293) English monk—scientist and philosopher.
—The men of Schwyz, Unterwalden and Uri (Switzerland) in the Alps formed an
Everlasting League and still keep it.
—Madia Pakit founded.

—Pope Boniface VIII (1228-1303) claimed supreme power in temporal and spiritual
affairs.

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支鈔半	1303	
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	1308	武宗 Wu Tsung 至大 Chih Ta
至大元通寶	1309	(海山：曲律 Kaisun or Guluk)
至道通寶	1310	
皇慶通寶	1311	
延祐	1312	仁宗 Jên Tsung 皇慶 Huang Ch'ing
(元寶)	1313	(愛育黎拔力八達)(Ayuli Palapata)
(三年)	1314	" " 祐延 Yen Yu
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至治元年	1321	英宗 Ying Tsung 至治 Chih Chih
泰定通寶	1322	(碩德八剌 Kotpala)
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	1324	泰定帝 T'ai Ting Ti 泰定 T'ai Ting
	1325	(也孫鐵木耳 Yesun Timor)
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	1327	" " 至和 Chih Ho
致和通寶	1328	幼主 Yu Chu 阿速吉八 Achakpa 天順 T'ien Shun
	1329	明宗 Ming Tsung (和世㻋 Hosila) 天曆 T'ien Li
至順通寶	1330	文帝 Wên Ti (圖帖睦爾 Tup Timor) 至順 Chih Shun
至順通寶	1331	
元統通寶	1332	寧宗 Ning Tsung (懿璘質班 Ile Chepe)
至元戊寅	1333	順帝或惠宗 Shun Ti or Hui Tsung 元統 Yüan T'ung
	1334	(妥歡帖睦爾 Tohan Timor)
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天定通寶	1347	
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(Mongol)

Y Ü A N
紀元

—*Francesco Petrarch (1304-1374) Italian humorist and lyric poet.*

—*Papal Court at Avignon, Vaucluse, France.*

—*Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) Italian poet-soldier (wrote Divina Commedia).*

—*Start of the Hundred Year's War between England and France.*

—*William of Occam (1270?-1347) English Franciscan who opposed the secular rule of the Pope.*

—*The Black Death in Europe—one out of every four in England died from it (1348).*

—*Gunpowder and firearms believed to have been developed about this time.*

天祐通寶
龍鳳通寶
大義通寶
天統通寶

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元 紀 YUAN

—*Sir-Vishaya was destroyed.*

—*The Great Schism in the Roman Catholic Church which had two Popes at this time.*
—*Founding of Malacca.*

—*John Wyclif (1332-1384) The first translator, with assistants, of the entire Bible into English.*
—*The Shogun of Japan acknowledged he was a vassal of the Ming emperor.*
—*Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400) Noted English poet. Author of "Canterbury Tales."*

—*Last Korean dynasty established by Yi Tai-jo.*

—*Fra Giovanni da Fiesole (1282-1453) "Il Beato". Noted Italian painter; Dominican.*

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—*Annam conquered by China once more.*

—*John Huss (1378-1415) burned at the stake for his religious views.*

—*Start of the Hussite rebellion in Bohemia.*

—*Annam regains its independence*

—*Catholic Crusaders dispersed by Hussites.*

—*Hussites rebellion ends.*

—*Laurens Janszoon Coster (1370?-1440) reputed to have invented moveable type.*

—*Cape Verde, the most western point of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese.*

—*Johann Gansfleisch (1397-1468) (Commonly called Gutenberg because his mother came from there) First to make cast metal type and to print a Bible (Vulgate).*

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—Constantinople taken by Ottoman Turks.

—Madjapahit taken by Mohammedans.

—Bartolomeu Diaz (?—1500) rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

—Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) Italian painter, architect, sculpture. Famous painting, "The Last Supper", on church wall in Milano.

—Christopher Columbus (1452-1506) Italian navigator discovered islands off Americas in 1492.

—Columbus landed on continental America for the first time on August 1, 1498.

—Vasco de Gama (1450-1524) Portuguese navigator commanded the first ship to sail around the Cape of Good Hope to India in (1498).

—Switzerland became independent republic in 1499.

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—*Ivan III, Vassilivitch, founded Russian Empire.*

—*Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) Reputed inventor of etching and printing woodcuts in 2 colors.*

—*Alfonso d'Albuquerque (1453-1515) takes Goa, India. Portuguese take Malacca.*

—*Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527) Florentine statesman and arch-supporter of absolutism was defeated.*

—*Martin Luther (1483-1546) nailed his 95 theses on the door of the Wittenberg Cathedral, Prussian Saxony.*

—*Fernando Magellan (1480?-1521), Portuguese navigator started with 5 ships to find the "East" by sailing west. He was killed in the Philippines but one ship, the Vittoria with 18 survivors returned to Seville in 1522.*

—*Babur captured Delhi and founded the Mogul Empire.*

—*Paolo Cagliari (called Paul Veronese) (1528-1588) Venetian painter, noted for his mastery of color.*

—*Francisco Pizarro (1475?-1541) Spanish military conqueror of Peru.*

—*Birth of Medici family in Florence.*

—*N. Copernicus (1473-1543) Polish astronomer and cleric proved that the heliocentric rather than the geocentric theory was correct.*

—*Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556) Spanish soldier who became a noted priest and founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order).*

—*Portuguese go to Japan.*

—*Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) Belgian anatomist and physician proved that some of Galen's theories were wrong.*

—*Council of Trent (Tyrol, Austria) met (1545-1563) to settle questions of the Church.*

—*Francis Xavier introduced Christianity to Japan.*

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—Akbar (1556-1605) ruling in India.
—John Calvin (1509-1564) French protestant reformer.

—Francis Bacon (1561-1626) English philosopher.

—William Shakespeare (1564-1616) English dramatist.

—Death of Suleiman.
—James VI of Scotland (1566-1625) became the King of Scotland in 1567 and of England in 1603 from which time forward he was known as James I.

—Siege of Alkmaar (Netherlands) by the Spaniards.

—Nobunaga (?—1582) as Vice Shogun crushed one Daimyo after another in strengthening Kyoto.
—Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) British sea-captain specialized in raiding Spanish treasures.

—Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618) English courtier led an expedition to Virginia.

—British defeat the Spanish Armada.
—Hideyoshi united all of Japan under his rule. He was a statesman as well as a general.

—Spanish go to Japan from Manila.

—Dutch reach Japan. British East India Co. formed. Korea closed following Japanese invasion.

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虎大大
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通通
寶寶

清紀

世祖章 Shih Tsu Chang 福臨 Fu Lin 順治 Shun Chih
Accepting Wu San-Kuei's invitation the Manchu emperor
came inside the Great Wall and made his capital 北京 Pei Ching
(Peking).

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Ch'ing starting outside the wall
清紀起首

—Dutch East India Co. organized.
—Iyeyasu founder of Japan's Tokugawa Shogunate.

—Founding of Jamestown in N. America by English.

—Holland became independent.

太祖 T'ai Tsu 天命 T'ien Ming
(清) (Ch'ing) —The English Petition of Right.

—The Mayflower expedition landed in N. America and founded
New Plymouth.

—Spaniards expelled from Japan.

太宗 T'ai Tsung 天聰 T'ien Tsung
—The English Petition of Right.

太宗 T'ai Tsung 崇德 Ch'ung Te

—Japan closed to Europeans (1638-1835).
—Galilei Galileo (1564-1642) Italian astronomer and physicist
who invented telescope and proved physical laws.
—Japan closed to foreigners.
—Louis XIV of France (1638-1715) began reign in 1643. He
said, "L'Etat, c'est moi."

William Harvey (1578-1656)
English Physician. Discovered the
blood circulatory system and
epigenesis.

Treaty of Westphalia

Marcell Malpighi (1628-1657)
Italian anatomist published a
book on the chick embryo, in con-
junction with Wm. Harvey.

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CH'ING DYNASTY 清 紀

聖祖仁 Sheng Tsu Jen

玄燁 Hsüan Yeh

康熙 K'ang Hsi

Wu San-Kwei killed the last Ming (except the one that held the island of T'aiwan) at Yünnan.

Treaty of Nerchinsk with Russia.

—Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) Lord Protector of England from 1653-1658.

—Lord Baltimore (Maryland, N. American colony) issued shillings, six-pences and groats but these were cancelled by England a few months later.

—Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres in Paris.

—Académie des Sciences in Paris.

—Bombay settled by Europeans.

—French locate in Surat, Gujarat, India.

—General Court of Massachusetts issued its first coins.

—Nieuw Amsterdam became British by treaty and the name changed to New York.

Anten van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723) Dutch microscopic anatomist and physiologist. Made many biological discoveries.

Francesco Redi, (1626-1695) noted Italian physician and biologist.

—The last attack by the Turks on Vienna.

—Siam forced the French from their land.

—James II flees England and William & Mary start their reign.

—Peter the Great (1672-1724) westernized Russia and built a new city on the Baltic—Petersburg.

—Mogul rule in India breaks up.

—Period of Tokugawa seclusion in Japan.

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1714					—Frederick II (1712-1786) "The Great" of Prussia began to reign in 1740.
1715					—Death of Louis XIV.
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雍正通寶 1723	世宗憲 Shih Tsung Hsien	胤禔 Yü Chen	雍正 Yung Cheng		—Canada first issued coins called "Rosa Americana."
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1731					—William Ged (1690-1749) Scotch inventor of stereotype.
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1734					—James Edward Ogelthorpe (1689-1785) founded Georgia for England.
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乾隆通寶 1736	高宗純 Kao Tsung Ch'un	弘歷 Hung Li	乾隆 Ch'ien Lung		
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1741					—Maria-Theresa (1717-1780) began her rule of Austria.
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1743					—Vitus Bering (1680-1741) Danish navigator, discovered Bering Sea and Alaska.
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CH'ING DYNASTY
清 紀

嘉慶通寶

仁宗睿 Jen Tsung Jui

頤 琰 Yung Yen

嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing

Arrival of first American ship at Canton.

The Macartney embassy from Britain.

—Seven Years' War (1756-1763) between Britain and France for supremacy in North America.
—Battle of Plassey (83 miles from Calcutta) in which Robert Clive (1725-1774) captured Bengal for Britain.

—Isle of Man issued its own coins.
—Kaspar F. Wolff (1733-1794) German Anatomist who discovered the mesonephros, which is known as the "Wolffian body". He combatted the preformation theory of generation.
—James Watt (1736-1819) Scotch inventor of steam engine.
—Catherine II (1729-1796) "The Great" of Russia.

—James Hargreaves (?-1778) invented spinning-jenny.
—Peace of Paris (1763) in which Canada was ceded to Great Britain.
—Burma ruled Siam from 1767-1782.
—Virginia issued coins, some made of pewter.
—First shot fired in American Revolution.
—July 4, 1776 Declaration of Independence by the United States of America.
—George Washington (1732-1799) first President and "Father of His Country."
—Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) American statesman. Proved identity of lightning and electricity.

—Present ruling dynasty of Siam got its start.
—United States of America and Britain sign a peace treaty.
—John Wesley (1703-1791) English clergyman, upon whose work the Methodist church was founded.
—Rev. Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823) English. Invented power loom.
—John Fitch (1743-1798) American father of steam navigation.

—French revolutionists storm the Bastille in Paris.
—Louis XVI captured at Varennes, Meuse, France in 1791. In 1792 France became a republic and Louis XVI was beheaded the next year.
—First coins of the United States of America were minted in 1792.
—Eli Whitney (1765-1825) American. Invented cotton-gin. Robespierre guillotined and Jacobins overthrown. Napoleonic era starts.

—England & Ireland combine legislatures.

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The Amherst Mission.

宣宗成 Hsüan Tsung Ch'eng 旻寧 Min Ning 道光 Tao Kuang

Anglo-Chinese War.

First treaty settlement.

—Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) Author of American Declaration of Independence and 3rd. President.

—Robert Fulton (1765-1815) American, launched first steamboat on Seine (1803) and on Hudson River (1807).

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) A Corsican who became a noted French General and Emperor of France. Defeated by British and Prussians at Waterloo on June 18, 1815 and died a prisoner on the island of St. Helena in 1821.

—Spanish America became republican.
Filipinos in Spanish Cortes.

British occupy Dutch East Indies (1811-1816)

—Congress of Vienna (Metternich dominant).

Robert Owen (1771-1858) Scotch Socialist and reformer had the 1st Factory Act passed in the British Parliament.
British secure Singapore.

Jean François Champollion learned the secret of Egyptian hieroglyphics on the Rosetta Stone.

—Origin of the Monroe Doctrine (1823).

—First steam railway opened. Stockton to Darlington in England.

Karl Ernst von Baer (1792-1876) Russo-German naturalist.
Discovered mammalian ovum.

—Belgium gained independence.

—Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872) American. Invented magnetic telegraph.

Schnebley & Hussey (Americans) invent reaper.

—Moore & Hiram (Americans) invent harvesting machine.

—Victoria (1819-1901) becomes Queen of Great Britain & Ireland.

—Filipino representation in Cortes abolished.

—Louis J. M. Daguerre (1789-1851) French. Invented photography.

—I. C. Johnson (1845) English. Invented portland cement.
R. W. Thompson (1845) American. Invented pneumatic tire.
Smithsonian Institution formed, Washington.
Revolutions in Europe. Reform of Dutch colonial rule.

太平
天國
天王
聖寶
咸豐
通寶

文宗顯 Wen Tsung Hsien 奕訢 I Chu

咸豐 Hsien Feng

清 紀 CH'ING DYNASTY (Manchu)

祺祥
重寶
同治
通寶

穆宗毅 Mu Tsung I

載淳 Tsai Ch'un

同治 T'ung Chih

End of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion.
Sun Yat-Sen, or Sun Wen (1867-1925) Father of the Chinese Republic.

光緒
通寶

德宗 Te Tsung

載湉 Tsai T'ien

光緒 Kuang Hsü

Chino-Japanese War.

Germany, acquired Chiao-chow in Shantung.
The "open door" policy announced.
Boxer Uprising (庚子年 Keng Tze Nien).

—E. G. Otis (1852) American, Invented elevator with brake.
—M. C. Perry (1794-1858) American Commodore went to Japan.
—Perry's second expedition landed in Japan.

—Henry Bessemer (1813-1898), English. Invented steel.

—India becomes part of the British empire.
—Antonio Pacinotti (1841-1912) Italian inventor of dynamo.
—Victor Emmanuel I becomes King of a United Italy.
—Abraham Lincoln 1801-1865 become President of the U. S. A.
—Matthias Jakob Schleiden (1804-1881) German. Proved (with Schwann) that cell is structural unit of living things.

—Alfred B. Nobel (1833-1896) Swedish inventor of dynamite.
—Sholes & Glidden (1868) Americans, invented the typewriter.
—Geo. Westinghouse (1846-1914) American, Invented air-brake.
—Suez canal (1869).
—Zennobe T. Gramme (1826-1901) Belgian inventor of dynamo.
—King of Prussia, William I, becomes "German Emperor" of a united nation.
—O. Hertwig, in 1875 'Omne vivum ex ovo'.
—A. G. Bell (1847-?) American, Invented telephone.
—Thomas Edison (1847-) American. Many inventions.
—Russo-Turkish War. (1877).
—Selden (1879) American. Made gasoline (petrol).
—De Laval (1880) Swedish inventor of centrifugal creamer.
—Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882) English Scientist.
—Ottmar Mergenthaler (1854-1899) American. Invented linotype.
—Karl Marx (1818-1883) German socialist.
—Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) Prussian Minister of "Blood and Iron".
—Burrongs (1888) American. Invented recording adding machine.
—Rev. H. Goodwin & G. Eastman, Americans. Invented photo-films.
—Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) French Chemist who discovered cure for rabies, and other beneficial bio-chemical methods.
—Joseph Lister (1827-1912) English surgeon developed aseptic surgery.
—Robert Koch (1834-1919) German physician who discovered the bacteria that cause Tuberculosis and Cholera.
—Preece (1895) English. Invented low frequency wireless telegraphy.
—Guglielmo Marconi (1896) Italian, invented high frequency wireless telegraphy.
—Sir David Bruce (1855) Australian physician noted for his work on Malta Fever and sleeping sickness.
—Automobiles being used.
—Sir Major Ronald Ross (1857-?) Demonstrated that malaria was caused by Anopheles Mosquito.
—Boer war in South Africa.
—Doctors Henry R. Carter, Walter Reed and Wm. C. Gorgas discover the source of Yellow Fever in the Stegomyia mosquito and practically stamped it out.

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Still Living

溥儀 P'u I

宣統 Hsüan T'ung

滿洲國
Manchukuo

溥大康

義同德

P'u I

Ta T'ung

K'ang Te

" "

Same Man

Poulsen & Tessen-den-Americans, invented radio-telephones.
Korn, A German sent a photo by wire in 1902.

Wright Bros.—American. Invented motor driven Aeroplane.
Russo-Japanese War. (1904-1905).

Japan dominated Korea.

Lee de Forest (1907) American. Invented vacuum (radio) tubes.

Popular Assembly in the Philippines.

Elie Metchnikoff (1845-1916) Russian-Jew physician demonstrated the function of the white cells in body.

Korea became part of Japanese Empire. (1910).

Glen H. Curtis (1911) American. Invented Hydro-acroplane.
—Death of Japan's emperor Mutsuhito; end of the Meiji Era.

World War (1914-1918).

Woodrow Wilson (1856-19—) American President that tried to get the Allies to make a non-revengeful peace.

Formation of Communist government in Russia.

Dr. Hideo Noguchi developed vaccine for Yellow Fever and curative serum also.

First meeting of the League of Nations.

Frederick G. Banting (1891—) Canadian physician and discoverer (with C. H. Best) of "insulin" for diabetes.

Freeman & Dimmell (American) invented A. C. radio-tubes.
Nicolai Lenin, leader of U. S. S. R. died.

—J. L. Baird (1926) American. Invented television.

—Reale Accademia d'Italia in Rome.

—Richard E. Byrd and companions flew to South Pole and back.

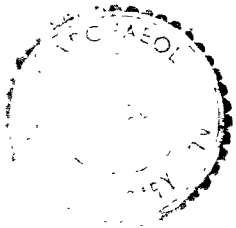
Japanese army took over China's four eastern provinces and formed Manchukuo.

—Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

—Abyssinia included in Italian Empire.

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